The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE longer the Democrats look at the Cincinnati ticket the less they like it.

THE Democrats expect to see the Pope's toe at St. Louis and go the Republicans one better.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

IT may now be said that Blaine's is the biggest "pullback" in the country, but, considering its immense size, he wears it gracefully.

AN ex-Congressman said in Boston, Friday night that Mr. Blaine told him two month ago that Hayes was the only man he was afraid of.

ADVICES from Oregon to the 19th say that the Legislature will probably be composed of forty-two Republicans, forty-four Democrats and four Independents.

THE mud machines may as well be set aside. There will be no use for them in the coming campaign unless the Democrats are a little more foolish than usual at St. Louis.

THE New York *Express* says: "The Democrat whose nomination will give us Indiana in October, and that State and New York in November, can be elected. No other need apply."

THE nominations receive hearty and unanimous approval from the Republican newspapers, while the Democratic press expresses equally hearty disgust. The latter fact is significant.

IF a man who has been in Congress has been made a Major General, has been three times elected Governor of the third State in the Union, is unknown, how many of us shall ever become famous?

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE announces that he is not pledged to vote for Gen. Hancock at St. Louis, as report said he was. Like all the rest of the delegates he is in favor of the man who has the best chance of being elected.

VERY many papers think the Tilden and Hendricks ticket, first suggested by the New York *Sun*, the very thing. The Buffalo *Courier* believes a stronger ticket could not be made, since it would harmonize the party East and West and make success certain beyond all peradventure.

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says that the indications are that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens will be returned to Congress without opposition, either in the Convention or at the polls. His health is improving rapidly and it expects to hear of him in his seat before Congress adjourns.

BOTH factions in the Pennsylvania delegation had their revenge, one in killing Conkling, and the other in killing Blaine, and from that they extracted the nourishment of satisfaction, and left for home as satisfied as any set of men could be, who did not secure precisely what they wanted. —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE Executive Committee of the Independent Republican Central Committee of New York passed resolutions on Saturday evening approving the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler at the Cincinnati Convention, recognizing them worthy standard-bearers of the cause of the people against dictation of the machine party managers."

SPEAKING of Hayes, the Wilmington (Del.) *Herald*, a Democratic paper, says the greatest card that this spokesman could offer for him was that he had gotten into the way of beating the Democrats, having defeated successively Thurman, Pendleton, and Allen, and being in the habit to beat Democrats, would do it again if nominated.

HANCOCK seems to be the coming man, so far as the Democracy of Pennsylvania are concerned. Hon. Wm. McClelland, Chairman of the State Committee, says in reply to an interviewer, "We cannot be defeated in Pennsylvania with Gen. Hancock," and Congressman Hopkins in the same connection is moved to remark: "The nomination of Gen. Hancock will drive the Republican party into bankruptcy. Its entire stock in trade, 'the bloody shirt,' will not be an available asset in the event."

A THEORY that Governor Hayes, the Republican candidate for President, is carefully reminded that he is indebted for his nomination to the personal welfare made upon Mr. Blaine by the Camerons of this State, is ingeniously pressed; and it is followed by the declaration that anybody who dares to resist these royalties is to be forever debarred the favor of the incoming Chief Magistrate. The latter fact we know, perhaps, that we are accustomed to this sort of ostracism here-away, and that the intense enthusiasm for Blaine in Pennsylvania grew out of the longing for the chance to escape from under the galling fetters of the boasted Cameronian inferiority. And we beg to say to the incoming President Hayes that our good people saw in Blaine a release from an insufferable local despotism, which General Grant encouraged to the full, and they had a wild, insane idea that if Blaine was elected he might lift the lid from the cauldron in which they had been smothering. This is the plain, honest truth; and if Governor Hayes chooses to keep us where we have been for so many years, we have at any rate the delicious consolation of the cook, according to the fisherman's adage, did not really like the process of skinning, but they submitted because, poor things, they were used to it! —*Philadelphia Press.*

THERE was no rest in the Hayes' mansion Friday night. From long before twilight till after breakfast Saturday morning the Governor and his excellent wife were receiving the Orson-like embraces of the "first man" to congratulate His Excellency on his nomination.

> We are coming, Father Rutherford,
> Six hundred thousand more!

was the refrain that came up from railroad, canal, turnpike, corduroy road and the backs of horses, mules, jacks and other means of conveyance, as the "first man to congratulate Hayes" sped on in countless crowds to the Executive Mansion at Columbus. It was a terrible ordeal to the worthy couple. The bell-wire gave out at an early hour, and new corners had finally to be announced by an old-fashioned fish-horn. The rush of the "first man" finally became so great that the front door could not accommodate him, and hundreds of the fellows squeezed in unannounced over the stoop transom. When, at 3:30, the buckboard of Dan Reynolds came up to the front gate, and Dan himself was shown in, redolent of perspiration and Sixth ward enthusiasm, the Governor's lady said she was sorry Rutherford had got it. But the crowd kept coming, and at this writing the Executive Mansion looks like the "Wigwam" on election day, surrounded, covered and filled with the "first man to congratulate Hayes."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

IN whatever the Pennsylvania delegation may have differed, and however disgracefully they may have their dissensions at times, they should be credited with agreeing on one thing with sublime unanimity. When the rising sun first threw out his faintest rays to gild the day of the future Republican administration, with one accord the Pennsylvanians has'ened thither to pay their devotions; and our venerable friend McMichael, being somewhat decrepid, took the earliest start of all. When Hayes was nominated, McMichael folded his tent and quietly stole away with the Hartranft Club to Columbus, to learn to lisp the name of the new deliverer. Hartranft's sun having set rather ingloriously, another luminary had to be found, and Hayes being the one of promise, McMichael, Stokeley, and the "boys" hied themselves toward the Buckeye capital in the stillness of the night, surrounded Hayes' entrenchments at two in the morning, and summoned him to surrender to the tune of "Good-bye, John," and such hearty cheers as could have come only from original Hayes men. Hayes couldn't hold the fort against such an assault at an hour so unseasonable, and he invited the assailants to enter and be welcome. It was then that McMichael was himself again, for in the well-advanced "wee sma' hours" he was lisping out, as of olden times and his voice rang out to all the richly-jeweled heavens with the promise of forty thousand majority for Hayes and Wheeler in Pennsylvania. Hayes being a novice in the fisherman's place, took the cork right under, and hooked the whole Commonwealth for just forty thousand, with marginal notes of kindly remembrance of McMichael and Stokley and the "boys" who were first from the sepulchre to pay homage, amidst their tears, to the rising sun. It was first blood for McMichael and Stokley; but hard on their heels came the regular band of heraldry, and McPherson subsoiled the grounds as deeply plowed by McMichael. He, too, came with a committee and a procession of banners and music, and he told Hayes how the convention yearned for just such a man, and finally found him, and how every member of the convention and of the party and pretty much the whole country, the world and the rest of mankind, were waiting with breathless suspense to be assured that Hayes would accept. And Hayes accepted and there was peace throughout civilization, and great expectations lodged in the breasts of many gallant Pennsylvanians. While the average Pennsylvania politician chooses to immortalize about the tombs of fallen idols, he can be safely trusted to hasten through night and day, sunshine and tempest, to greet the birth of a new dispensation. Where was Bingham? Who remained to administer on Blaine? and who tarried to toot the dirge of Hartranft?—*Phila. Times.*

A Murderer Hanged.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—C. M. Foster, who murdered an unknown colored man in Warren county last August, was hanged at Warrenton between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning. Foster had two trials and was convicted at both. Great efforts had been made to obtain a commutation of his sentence, but Governor Harding declined to interfere.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1876.

SENATE.

Postoffice Appropriation.

The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference asked for by the House of Representatives.

The Articles of Impeachment.

Legislative business was then suspended, and the Senate resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against Belknap.

Mr. Ingalls asked the opinions of the managers as to the authority of the Senate to sit for trial during the recess.

Manager Lord said the managers were divided on this point, although he himself thought the Senate possessed such authority.

The Senate then went into secret session on the question of postponing the trial till November.

After the doors were closed Mr. Howe moved to reconsider the vote by which it was ordered that they be closed. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 24.

The question then being on the motion submitted on Saturday to postpone the trial until some convenient time in the month of November next, Mr. Thurman moved that the application of the respondent for the postponement of the trial be overruled. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment then proceeded to consider the question of filing a paper read on Friday last by Judge Black, of the counsel for the defense, assigning the reasons why the defendant declines to further answer the articles of impeachment as required by the order of the Senate adopted on the 6th inst., which paper Judge Black requested to have placed on file.

Mr. Sherman submitted the following for consideration: "Ordered, that the paper presented by the defendant on the 16th inst. be filed in this cause, and the defendant having failed to answer to its merits within the ten days allowed by the order of the Senate of the 6th inst., the trial shall proceed on the 6th of July next as upon a plea of 'not guilty.'"

Mr. Thurman moved to amend by inserting the word "not" after the word "be," so as to read "be not filed," &c. Rejected.

The question recurring on the order of Mr. Sherman, Mr. Howe demanded a division of the order, and the question being on the first clause thereof, viz.: "Ordered, that the paper presented by the defendant on the 16th inst. be filed in this cause," it was so decided in the affirmative—yeas 25, nays 20.

The question then recurring on the last clause of the order of Mr. Sherman, as follows: "And the defendant having failed to answer to its merits within the ten days allowed by the order of the Senate of the 6th inst., the trial shall proceed on the 6th of July next, as upon a plea of not guilty."

Mr. Allison moved to amend the clause by striking out the "6th of July" and inserting in lieu thereof the "10th of November." Rejected—yeas 9, nays 37. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Allison, Christiancy, Clayton, Jones (Nev.), Logan, Morrill (Me.), Wadleigh, Windom and Wright.

Mr. Morton moved to amend the second clause of the order submitted by Mr. Sherman by inserting at the end thereof the following: "Provided that the impeachment can only proceed in the presence of the House of Representatives."

Mr. Frelinghuysen moved to amend by striking out the motion proposed by Mr. Morton and insert in lieu thereof the following: "While Congress is in session."

Mr. Morton then withdrew the amendment proposed by him, and that submitted by Mr. Frelinghuysen was agreed to.

Mr. Conkling moved to further amend the clause so as to make it read "Provided that the impeachment can only proceed while Congress is in session." Agreed to.

Mr. Morton moved further amend the clause by adding thereto as follows: "And in the presence of the House of Representatives."

After discussion Mr. Thurman moved to lay the second clause of the order on the table. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 29.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Morton, it was rejected—9 to 28.

The second clause of the order as amended by Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Conkling was then agreed to—yeas 21, nays 16.

Mr. Edmunds submitted the following: "Ordered, that the Secretary issue the subpœnas that may be applied for by the respondent for such witnesses to be summoned at the expense of the United States as shall be allowed by a committee, to consist of Senators Frelinghuysen, Thurman and Christiancy, and that the subpœnas for all those witnesses for the respondent shall contain a statement that the witnesses therein named are to attend upon the tender, on behalf of the respondent, of their lawful fees." Agreed to.

The doors were then reopened, and the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment adjourned until July 6th.

Legislative business was resumed.

Mr. WINDOM called up the Indian Appropriation bill, but before it was read the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Speaker Pro Tem.

MR. RANDALL offered a resolution appointing Mr. COX Speaker *pro tem.* in the absence of the Speaker, which resolution was adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on

The Army Appropriation Bill.

MR. THORNBURG offered a resolution appropriating $200,000 for the construction of two military posts in the Yellowstone region, and providing that all existing military posts which shall be thus rendered unnecessary shall be abandoned. Adopted.

After completing the bill the committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The House refused to agree to the amendment of Mr. Thornburg, which had been adopted in the committee, and it was struck out of the bill. The bill was then passed.

The Impeachment Case.

MR. LORD, chairman of the impeachment managers, asked and was granted leave to withdraw the resolution which he offered on Saturday providing that Congress should meet in November next in order to proceed with the trial of W. W. Belknap.

District of Columbia Business.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill authorizing the repavement of Pennsylvania avenue, and a joint resolution providing for a commission to frame a suitable form of government for the District.

After debate the committee rose and reported the bill and resolution to the House, and they were passed.

Adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1876.

THE German Minister here says that the report telegraphed from London that he has charged some of the members of the German Commission to the Philadelphia Exhibition with corrupt practices, and requested their removal, is entirely without foundation, that he has made no such charges, that there have been no corrupt practices, and he has not asked for the removal of any of them.

THE House Committee on Appropriations will to-morrow report, among others, the following appropriations: Custom House and Postoffice at Cincinnati, $200,000; Custom House, Court House and Postoffice at Evansville, Ind., $50,000; Court House and Postoffice at Lincoln, Neb., $15,000; Court House and Postoffice at St. Louis, $450,000; Court House and Postoffice at Parkersburg, W. Va., $50,000; repair and preservation of public buildings, $100,000.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vote of the Senate to-day against postponing the Belknap impeachment trial until November, it is the opinion of several prominent Senators that after the argument shall have been heard on the paper which the respondent's counsel were to day allowed to file, all further proceedings will forthwith be postponed to an early day in November, or until the commencement of the next session.

A BROKEN HEART.

Why a Young Man Put an End to His Own Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Cunningham Watts, a son of Wm. Watts, a dry goods merchant of New York, committed suicide last night on board the ship Mary Whitridge, lying at Greenwich dock, by taking laudanum. The following letter, addressed to Mrs. Wm. Watts, No. 112 East Sixteenth street, New York, was found in his state room:

"SAN FRANCISCO, June 18, 1876.

"*Dear Mother:*

"When this reaches you I shall be dead. You know so well why it must be so, that I will not even try to explain. My darling mother, my heart is breaking. God bless you. (Signed) "CUNNINGHAM."

Young Watts had been away from his home several months, having made the journey via Cape Horn to this port, and subsequently from San Francisco to China and return. He returned only a few days ago, very much depressed in spirits.

Bluford Wilson Resigns.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, will make known his resignation in a few days. Mr. Wilson left Louisville for Washington on Saturday night last, and before going stated positively that he would immediately tender his resignation.

THE CALDWELL DISPATCH.

The Efforts Made to Prove it to be Not Genuine.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—A Washington special to the *Evening Telegraph* says: It can be stated on unquestionable authority that the cable telegram purporting to have been sent by Mr. Caldwell from London was never seen by him, although it was actually sent from London with his name as the signature. It is not certain that the thing started from New York, but it is pretty certain that it passed over the wires from New York, having been started from that city or from some point between New York and Washington, either Baltimore or Philadelphia. It was embraced in a cable telegram sent from the starting point on this side of the Atlantic to an assumed address in London, which had been agreed upon previously, probably through the agency of the cable, and the exact words were then sent back to this country by the confederate in London in pursuance of the instructions he had received.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The following dispatches were produced to-day before the Committee on Judiciary by Mr. Hicks, cable clerk of the New York Western Union Telegraph office. The first dispatch is from A. P. Robinson, a former chief engineer of the Fort Smith & Little Rock road, and is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.

"*To Josiah Caldwell, 115 Common st., London, Eng.:*

"See Scott's testimony in papers of the 16th. Telegraph Scott at Philadelphia, as you truthfully can, the strongest endorsement of his statement.

"A. P. ROBINSON."

[TELEGRAM NO. 2.]

"*Josiah Caldwell, Tunbridge Wells, England:*

"Don't permit newspaper men and others to interview you."

[TELEGRAM NO. 3.]

"*Josiah Caldwell, Tunbridge Wells, London:*

"If false, authorize me to deny you paid Blaine. SICKLES.

"St. James' Hotel, care Mr. Denicka."

The above dispatch brought out Caldwell's reply to Sickles.

[TELEGRAM NO. 4.]

(Received at the Western Union Building, Broadway and Dey street, May 31, 1876.)

"*Josiah Caldwell, Common street, London:*

"Thanks for your cable confirming all my statements. SCOTT."

[TELEGRAM NO. 5.]

(Received at Western Union building, Broadway and Dey streets, May 21, 1876.)

"*Paris, London:*

"Dispatch received. Cable this immediately to the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Washington: 'Have just read Scott's evidence about our bond transaction in New York papers, and fully corroborate it. I never gave Blaine any Little Rock bonds, directly or otherwise. Am now building three European railroads, and cannot leave without great pecuniary loss, or would gladly voluntarily come home and testify. Can make affidavit to that effect to mail it if desired.' (Not signed.)

"PHILADELPHIA."

[TELEGRAM NO. 6.]

(Received at Western Union Building, Broadway and Dey sts., May 30, 1876.)

"*Caldwell, London:*

"Cable nobody excepting Scott.

"PHILADELPHIA."

The testimony of Hicks was mainly in explanation of the operator's marks on the above dispatches produced by him. The only important point in it was that the word "Favo" was the registered address of Josiah Caldwell in London. He knew it from the fact that the office was not filed by an office dispatch from the other side. He could not give the date of that notification, but he thought it was somewhere about the 24th of May last.

Caldwell to Blaine.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Mr. Blaine received by mail this morning a letter from Josiah Caldwell, of which the following is a copy. It authenticates the cablegram received by the Judiciary Committee:

"No. 115 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E. C., 8th June, 1876.

"*Hon. J. G. Blaine, Dear Sir:*

"I read in the New York papers of the 16th ult. Col. Scott's evidence before the Congressional Committee, and I at once cabled him as follows: 'Thomas A. Scott, Philadelphia—Your statement before the Congressional Committee on the 15th, relating to Ft. Smith Railway bonds which you purchased of me, is perfectly correct. I can do more fully substantiate if necessary.' I have also cabled to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee as follows: 'Have just read in the New York papers Scott's evidence about our bond transaction, and can fully corroborate it. I never gave Blaine any Fort Smith Railway bonds, directly or otherwise. I have three foreign railway contracts upon my hands, which makes it impossible for me to leave without great pecuniary loss, or I would gladly voluntarily come home and so testify. Can make affidavit to this effect and mail it if desired.' I am sorry that I am not able to go personally before the committee and give my testimony, but I presume that Colonel Scott's evidence will be sufficient to prove that you had nothing to do with the transaction in question. If you wish, further testimony or affidavit from me to prove the facts as cabled to the committee, I shall be glad to forward it under oath. The charges are so void of foundation that I have no fear of their doing you any permanent injury, and I hope your persecutors will be able to show as clear a record as yours in connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith railway.

"Yours faithfully,

"JOSIAH CALDWELL."

Decision in the New York Canal Suit.

ALBANY, June 19.—In the canal suit of the people vs. W. C. Stevens, Thomas Gale and others, Judge Westbrook, of the Supreme Court, has given a decision, non-suiting the State, upon two grounds: First, the action is barred by a former judgment of the Supreme Court rendered in an action in which the same plaintiffs were parties; second, the officers of the State and Legislature thereof having, with the full knowledge of the alleged unlawful combination by which the price fixed in the contract was secured, ordered and required the performance thereof: the State is in no situation to recover damages by acts which itself, through its officers and Legislature, directed and required.

OUR PETROLEUM LETTER.

Review of the Market—Dull and Inactive—The New Warren Oil Field.

Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, June 17, 1876.

There has been a trifle more animation in the crude petroleum markets in the producing districts this week than last, though the amount of business done has been decidedly small in comparison with what it should have been under ordinary circumstances. The restricted demand from shippers and the general inactivity of the trade seems to prevent any decisive upward movement, and the almost unprecedented inactive strength which the market seems to possess also prevents a decline. Wednesday a little upward movement was inaugurated, and for a time it looked as though the turning point had been reached. The price of United spot advanced rapidly from $1.98¾ to $2.05, with only a few sales. For three days, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the price remained above $2, but Saturday a reaction took place and there was a decline to $1.97½, with a subsequent recovery to $1.98¾, which is the closing quotation of the week. The sudden check to the advance is attributable to the striking of the Bull well, in Warren, which commenced flowing at the rate of 200 barrels per diem. This well is in new territory, and the prevailing supposition is that it opens a section of undeveloped territory which will prove so prolific as to affect the market quite perceptibly. This Warren oil field has been something of a mystery for some time, but now it is feared that it may prove so productive as to create a good deal of trouble among the holders of two-dollar oil. Nothing more than a year ago David Beatty completed the first test well in that district, the producing capacity of which was never made known to the public, though the most strenuous exertions were made to ascertain it. When the well was struck it made a few fine blows, but the owner, Mr. Beatty, being at the time a holder of large quantities of oil, shut down the well and forbade any one entering the enclosure which enclosed it. This naturally caused other parties to surmise that he wished to keep the prolific qualities of the territory a secret until he should dispose of the oil he held in his tanks, and they accordingly determined to find out for themselves. Other wells were soon started and several have been completed since, but none of them so large as the Bell, the one completed this week. The new well has gradually declined, and at this writing is doing only 125 barrels per day. Beatty also has a well in the sand which is flowing at the rate of 40 barrels per day, and is drilling. In the other oil districts there has been nothing in the producing line that would affect the market very materially, about the usual number of small wells having been completed.

The following table exhibits in the successive columns the opening, highest and closing quotations for United spot for each day of the week:

Monday.....	$1.97½	$1.97½	$1.96¾
Tuesday.....	1.97½	1.98¾	1.98¾
Wednesday.....	1.98¾	2.05	2.05
Thursday.....	2.05	2.05	2.01¾
Friday.....	1.98¾	2.00	2.00
Saturday.....	1.98¾	1.98¾	1.98¾

Shipment remains steady. River delivery could be quoted nominal at $2.22½, and the other deliveries somewhat below.

CALIBAN.

SECOND EDITION

RATIFICATION MEETINGS.

A Large and Enthusiastic Gathering in Washington.

A Rousing Speech by Ex-Speaker Blaine.

A Monster Meeting in St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—There was an immense mass meeting held in this city to-night to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. The meeting was voted as the largest that has occurred in this city since the war. Prominent men on the platform were President Grant, Senators Sherman, Morton, Frelinghuysen and Oglesby, Secretary Chandler, the Attorney General, Treasurer New, General Butler, Rev. Dr. Newman, and very many other prominent persons. The meeting was presided over by Senator Logan. Speeches were made by Senators Sherman, Morton, Frelinghuysen and Oglesby, Attorney General Taft and General Butler. The speakers all gave unbounded approbation to the nominations. Senator Morton was the only one of those named who was a candidate for the nomination. Letters were read from Governor Jewell, Senator Conkling and Secretary Bristow, expressing their hearty approval of the nominations and their determination to give the ticket their support.

General Butler said he desired to repel a slander upon Massachusetts at the convention. One of the delegates said they would only vote for one man. He would say they give a majority for any man nominated at the convention. The speakers generally alluded to their principles in favor of hard money, and General Butler said they could not stay with the Democratic party on that policy. He might differ from some of his political friends on some of the questions, but he was chained to the oar, and must pull in the boat until every negro in the South can sleep in his cabin 'as well protected as he (the speaker) could in Massachusetts.

Attorney General Taft alluded to his personal knowledge of Gov. Hayes, his political principles, etc., and commented upon his participation in the Republican Club. He concluded with saying: "Popular education is the hope of the republic. I trust that the time be not far distant when all people will acquiesce in sustaining the common schools, and when they will not ask a division of the school fund will yield to the genius of Republicanism, and be satisfied to give religious instruction and enjoy religious fellowship in the family, the church, while the State, with a sovereign impartiality, shall perform its great duty of making education universal through the best system of common schools the world ever saw."

After the adjournment of the meeting the crowd proceeded to the residence of Mr. Blaine, who was received with the most intense manifestations of favor. He addressed the assemblage as follows:

Mr. Blaine's Speech.

Fellow Republicans: The condition of my health forbids that I should address you at length, and I fear my voice may fail to reach any considerable portion of the large crowd to whom I am so much indebted for the compliment of this call. Let me say, in brief, that I heartily join with you in ratifying the nominations of Hayes and Wheeler. I know both candidates, and have known them long. They are true and tried, honest and competent, strong and popular. I do not believe it was possible for a National Convention to present a more acceptable ticket to the great mass of the American voters, and I have no doubt of its triumphant election in November. To that great result your efforts and mine will, I am sure, be devoted with the most earnest zeal. If I may be permitted to refer to the connection of my name with the Republican nomination, let me say, gentlemen, that I look back upon it with pride and satisfaction, with not one tinge of regret at the final result. It was much to the true friends who so faithfully supported me, and I am sure that I do not entertain the slightest feeling of unkindness towards those who opposed me. I hope I can go further, and say that out of all the fierce conflicts within the past half year I do not this moment cherish a trace of ill-will or uncharitable feeling towards any political rival or any political opponent. Let us look forward hopefully to the future for the peace and prosperity of the American people, wisely guarded by a Republican administration of the Government, which shall be just to all citizens and to all citizens of our own common country. Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the honor of your call, I bid you a cordial good night.

A Monster Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The Republicans held a monster ratification meeting in Lucas market space to-night. The space was literally packed with crowds that could not have numbered less than five or six thousand. Speeches were made by ex-Senator C. B. Henderson and D. T. Jewell, ex-Congressman Geo. A. Finkelburg, District Attorney Dyer, Postmaster Filley, several gentleman from interior counties, and Mr. Clendin, of Arkansas, all of whom heartily endorsed the Cincinnati nominations and predicted their election in November. Finkelberg, who for a long time past has acted with the Liberatels, said: "The Republican party has given us a ticket which deserves the cordial support of every Republican in the country, and the platform is broad enough for every patriot in the land to stand upon. He heartily endorsed them both, and felt sure of their triumph at the polls."

Gen. Henderson said he was personally acquainted with Hayes and Wheeler, knew them to be true and able men, and representatives of the highest Republican principles should support them cordially, and believed their triumph certain.

Colonel Bailey, who was a strong Bristow man before the nomination, and worked hard for his nomination, accepted the nominees most cordially, and should labor for their election. He believed they would be elected, and that the administration of the Government would be pure and able. He said the action of the Cincinnati Convention means unity of the Republican party, and unity means victory.

It was expected that General Schurz would be present and speak, but General Shields, chairman of the meeting, stated that gentleman was called East from Cincinnati. He would soon be heard in support of the ticket. The spirit of the meeting was fair, but not enthusiastic. The pyrotechnic display was very beautiful and the whole passed off with considerable *eclat.*

GOVERNORSHIP OF OHIO.

The Question Whether Gov. Hayes Will Resign the Present Office—Desire of the Republicans of the State That He Should Not—A New Election Necessary If He Does.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Whether or not Gov. Hayes will resign the Governorship of Ohio at once has already become a question of much interest with the Republicans of the State. The habit of the Governor has been, when a candidate for one office, to immediately resign whatever other one he might happen to hold, and if he followed his own inclinations he would undoubtedly do so in the present case; but if he should do so, under the law of the State there would necessarily be an election for Governor in October, for it is provided that if the office of Governor becomes vacant for any reason thirty days before the day of the State election it shall be filled at that time by popular suffrage. The Republicans do not want the embarrassment which would be caused by the election of a Governor this year, and are already seeking to convince Gov. Hayes that it is his duty to retain his present office until late in September, so that Lieut. Gov. Thomas L. Young can legally succeed to the position and hold it until the expiration of the term for which Gov. Hayes was elected. The Governor has not given any indication of his determination in the matter, but his intimate friends say that he will accede to the wishes and not resign the present place until the time indicated.

WAR ON THE CHINESE.

A Chinese Cabin at Truckee, Cal., Fired, and Two of the Inmates Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—A dispatch from Truckee says: Last night a number of men, supposed to belong to the Circassian League, set fire to a Chinese cabin occupied by three Chinamen, about a mile north of this place. As the Chinamen ran out of the cabin they were fired upon by the mob, one being killed instantly and another seriously wounded. About forty shots are reported to have been fired.

Pennsylvania Transportation Co. vs. Oil Creek R. R. Co.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—In the case of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company against the Oil Creek Railroad Company, which was tried in May last in the Common Pleas Court of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, for $197,285, and which was decided in favor of the plaintiff, the question was raised as to wether the contract sued upon was in the powers of the contracting parties, which point was reserved by the Court for future adjudication. To-day Hon. W. H. Lowrie, presiding Judge, read an opinion, wherein he affirmed the validity and legality of the contract, and directed final judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for the full amount of the verdict.

TREASURY RESIGNATIONS.

The Chief Clerk of the Treasury Resigns—Treasurer New to Retire at the End of the Present Fiscal Year—The Correspondence Between Secretary Bristow and the President.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Wilson, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, to-day tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of July.

For a long time it has been known that Mr. New, Treasurer, has remained in his position at the request of Mr. Bristow and others, and there is now good reason to assert that he will certainly resign by the end of the present fiscal year.

The correspondence between Bristow and the President on the occasion of Bristow's resignation has not been given to the press for publication. The formal reply of the President to the Secretary's letter of Saturday was written to-day. The correspondence, it is understood, is brief, and contains the usual formal expressions on communications of this character. Mr. Bristow says in his letter that he hereby tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 20th inst., and thanked the President for the honor of the appointment he had conferred upon him, also stating his desire to give attention to private affairs. The President accepts the resignation, with expressions of a hope that in his retirement from public office the Secretary will find that rest which he could not find in his present position, and expressing that the personal relations between them shall remain in their present pleasant attitude.

TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH.

Negroes Following the Example of the Whites—One Man Killed for Opinion's Sake.

BATON ROUGE, June 19.—A riot occurred at Mount Pleasant, near Port Gibson, on Saturday. The negroes, following the example of the whites, organized a band of regulators, and ordered a Democratic negro to leave the place. Refusing to leave, he was attacked by the regulators and killed. A constable and posse attempted to arrest the murderers, but were driven off. The Sheriff of Baton Rouge, with a posse, went to Mt. Pleasant on Sunday and captured fourteen negroes, including the murderers. A party of armed negroes passed Baton Rouge on the opposite side of the river, going towards Riaqueminc. When they reached Brusle Landing they were disarmed by the whites. The Sheriff's posse making the arrest at Mt. Pleasant report being fired upon by negroes. Two of them were wounded and two horses were killed.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The Present Attitude of the Eastern Question.

LONDON, June 19.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter reviewing the present attitude of the Eastern question, concludes as follows:

The Czar yesterday, in taking leave of a lady who wished him a good journey, replied with undisguised satisfaction: "I hope I shall spend more tranquil days at Jugenheim than those I have passed at Ems." Such a remark as this is tantamount to a specified promise, and it may be inferred that the European powers are determined to remain spectators of what passes between Turkey and her subjects and vassals. This does not mean that the pacification of Turkey is an accomplished fact, or that we are on the eve of its being effected. The insurgents do not seem disposed to lay down their arms, nor Montenegro and Servia to abandon their pretension of annexing, the one Herzegovina and the other Bosnia, with the consent of Turkey herself. But what is known to-day appears to indicate that the European powers will support the insurgents and their neighbors, though none will endeavor to thwart their designs, and when the insurgents and the Porte come face to face and Europe is seen to remain a spectator, this insurrection will perhaps finish as it began, that is, without anybody knowing the reason why. At the present moment everybody, particularly the six powers, are convinced that the peace will not be disturbed beyond the frontiers of Turkey.

The Louisville Forger.

Application was made to-day before the Court of Queen's bench for the discharge of Charles Brent, the Louisville forger. The Attorney General offered no opposition to his release, but made a statement in relation to the case. The Court accordingly granted an order for the prisoner's release.

Fires in Russia.

MOSCOW, June 19.—A fire here last night destroyed over fifty houses. The loss is large. Three-fourths of the town of Kadnikoff, in Moscow, including Bazoar, was burned on Saturday.

The Late Riots at Barbadoes.

LONDON, June 19.—The Bishop and Archdeacon of Barbadoes and thirty-four clergymen, constituting the entire body of the Barbadoes clergy, and four Moravian missionaries, have signed a statement for presentation to Earl Carnarvon, Colonial Minister, detailing the outrageous character of the late riots on that island. They say the riots were not caused by any suffering, but by a general impression among the people that the land and property of the planters would be divided among them, with the Governor's consent. They state that they cannot tell how this impression was created, but it was undoubtedly general, and the belief is still very general that all this property has been awarded to the negroes by the Queen at the Governor's instance, and is unjustly withheld from them. Consequently the feeling against all property owners is intensely bitter and hostile, and it will require firmness and judgment on the part of the authorities to remove this impression, even if it is removable during the present generation.

Explosion of Coal Gas.

LONDON, June 19.—An explosion of coal gas to-day on board the ship Atlanta for Hong Kong, while in Penarth docks, at Cardiff, killed six men and injured several. The vessel was seriously damaged.

Business Suspension.

Kenaway & Rees, grain merchants, of Cardiff, have suspended. Their liabilities are one million dollars.

Rowing Race on the Thames.

A match rowing race for $500 a side took place to-day on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, between Henry Thomas, of Hammersmith, and Thomas Muship, of New Castle. Thomas, the favorite in the start, won the race in 24 minutes and 32 seconds.

Protection of Englishmen by Peru.

LONDON, June 19.—In the House of Commons to-night Burke, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, stated that Lord Derby had recently written to the Peruvian Minister in regard to the continued detention of the Captain and mate of the Talisman, as follows: "I have sometimes, in the strongest manner in the name of Her Majesty's Government against the continued detention of the prisoners and the unfriendly conduct of the Peruvian Government. Unless these matters is brought to a speedy termination it is impossible that the friendly relations can continue." To this the Peruvian Minister replied, recapitulating the facts in the case, and defending the conduct of Peru, but not really altering the situation. Bourke said, in conclusion: "It appears to the Government that the further detention of the prisoners is unjustifiable, and we consider it our duty to request their immediate release." This declaration was received by the House with loud cheers.

Difference of Opinion in the Turkish Cabinet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19.—The Ministers of the Sultan differ among themselves on the question of creating a National Assembly, and the constitution which was promised will probably be indefinitely postponed.

Turkish Excesses in Jerusalem.

LONDON, June 20.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* publishes a private letter from Jerusalem, which says great excitement and anxiety prevail there in consequence of the excesses of the Turkish authorities and the threatened rising of the populace. On the 2nd of June the Christians, fearing an attack, barricaded their houses, and foreign residents kept an armed watch throughout the night. The Germans met at their Consulate, organized for their mutual defense, and sent to their home Government a formal application for military assistance. The Turkish soldiers have since permanently encamped in the public square.

Agitation in Constantinople.

A British dispatch says reports received from all sources are full of apprehension of further violence, and perhaps a general rising in Constantinople.

Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

LONDON, June 20.—A special from Madrid says there are rumors of a Ministerial crisis in consequence of a disagreement between Minister Salaverria and the Budget Committee in regard to the two per cent. increase in the land tax. The *Imparcial* thinks it probable that Senor Salaverria will resign.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Probability of Stopping the Wheels of Government—Belief that Delay in Passing the Bills is for a Purpose—What the President Will Do in an Emergency.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The debate in the House on Saturday afternoon furnished a pretty clear indication that a dead-lock between the two Houses upon the Appropriation bills is certain, and that neither of the political parties is likely speedily to give way. Mr. Kasson and Mr. Hurlbut showed how indefensible the position of the Democrats is as regards these bills. They clearly proved that for demigogical purposes the Democrats have deliberately set to work to cripple the Government, and, while they constitute a majority in one branch of the Government, set at defiance the two other branches. The President has very clearly defined his position in the message which he sent to the House late on Saturday afternoon, in which he notifies the Democrats that if the appropriation bills are not passed and signed by June 30, next, or the unexpired balances made available until the appropriation bills are passed, the entire machinery of the Government will be suspended. It will then be impossible to send a letter, to manage the Postoffice, to move a ship, to transport a soldier, or to pay a salary in the Government service.

Private information shows that the President will be quite as good as his word, and that if the Democrats continue to adopt obstinate course the entire machinery of the Government will probably be suspended by July 1st next. There remains now of the fiscal year less than two weeks. Meanwhile the St. Louis

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE longer the Democrats look at the Cincinnati ticket the less they like it.

THE Democrats expect to see the Pope's toe at St. Louis and get the Republicans one better.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

IT may now be said that Blaine's is the biggest "pullback" in the country, but, considering its immense size, he wears it gracefully.

AN ex-Congressman said in Boston, Friday night that Mr. Blaine told him two month ago that Hayes was the only man he was afraid of.

ADVICES from Oregon to the 19th say that the Legislature will probably be composed of forty-two Republicans, forty-four Democrats and four Independents.

THE mad machines may as well be set aside. There will be no use for them in the coming campaign unless the Democrats are a little more foolish than usual at St. Louis.

THE New York *Express* says: "The Democrat whose nomination will give us Indiana in October, and that State and New York in November, can be elected. No other need apply."

THE nominations receive hearty and unanimous approval from the Republican newspapers, while the Democratic press expresses equally hearty disgust. The latter fact is significant.

IF a man who has been in Congress, has been made a Major General, has been three times elected Governor of the third State in the Union, is unknown, how many of us shall ever become famous?

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE announces that he is not pledged to vote for Gen. Hancock at St. Louis, as report said he was. Like all the rest of the delegates he is in favor of the man who has the best chance of being elected.

VERY many papers think the Tilden and Hendricks ticket, first suggested by the New York *Sun*, the very thing. The Buffalo *Courier* believes a stronger ticket could not be made, since it would harmonize the party East and West and make success certain in doubtful States."

THE Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says that the indications are that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens will be returned to Congress without opposition, either in the Convention or at the polls. His health is improving rapidly and it expects to hear of him in his seat before Congress adjourns.

BOTH factions in the Pennsylvania delegation had their revenge, one in killing Conkling, and the other in killing Blaine, and from that they extracted the nourishment of satisfaction, and left for home as satisfied as any set of men could be, who did not secure precisely what they wanted. —*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE Executive Committee of the Independent Republican Central Committee of New York passed resolutions on Saturday evening approving the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler at the Cincinnati Convention, recognizing them "worthy standard-bearers of the cause of the people against dictation of the machine party managers."

SPEAKING of Hayes, the Wilmington (Del.) *Herald*, a Democratic paper, says that the greatest card that his spokesman could offer this year is that he had gone into the way of beating the Democrats, having defeated successively Thurman, Pendleton, and Allen, and being in the habit to keep Democrats, would do it again if nominated.

HANCOCK seems to be the coming man, so far as the Democracy of Pennsylvania are concerned. Hon. Wm. McClelland, Chairman of the State Committee, says in reply to an interviewer, "We cannot be defeated in Pennsylvania with Gen. Hancock," and Congressman Hopkins in the same connection is moved to remark that the nomination of Gen. Hancock will drive the Republican party into bankruptcy. Its entire stock in trade, 'the bloody shirt,' will not be an available asset in the event."

A THEORY that Governor Hayes, the Republican candidate for President, is carefully reminded that he is indebted for his nomination to the personal welfare made upon Mr. Blaine by the Camerons of this State, is ingeniously worked out, and is believed by the declaration that anybody who dares to resist these royalties is to be forever debarred the favor of the incoming Chief Magistrate. The latter may not know, perhaps, that we are accustomed to this sort of ostracism here-away, and that the intense enthusiasm for Blaine in Pennsylvania grew out of the longing of all classes to escape from under the galling fetters of the boasted Cameronian inferiority. And we beg to say that in choosing President Hayes that our good people saw in Blaine a release from an insupportable local despotism, which General Grant encouraged to the full, and they had a wild, insane idea that if Blaine was elected he might lift the lid from the cauldron in which they have been smothering. This is the plain, honest truth; and if Governor Hayes chooses to keep us where we have been for so many years, we have at any rate the delicious consolation of the ecls, which, according to the fisherman's adage, did not really like the process of skinning, but they submitted because, poor things, they were used to it! —*Philadelphia Press.*

THERE was no rest in the Hayes' mansion Friday night. From long before twilight till after breakfast Saturday morning the Governor and his excellent wife were receiving the Orson-like embraces of the "first man" to congratulate His Excellency on his nomination.

We are coming, Father Rutherford,
Six hundred thousand more!

was the refrain that came up from railroad, canal, turnpike, corduroy road and the backs of horses, mules, jacks and other means of conveyance, as the "first man to congratulate Hayes" sped on in countless crowds to the Executive Mansion at Columbus. It was a terrible ordeal to the worthy couple. The bell-wire gave out at an early hour, and new comers had finally to be announced by an old-fashioned fisher. The rush of the "first man" finally became so great that the front door could not accommodate it, and a hundred of the fellows squeezed in unannounced over the stoop transom. When, at 3:30, the buckboard of Dan Reynolds swept up to the front gate, and Dan himself was shown in, redolent of perspiration and Sixth ward enthusiasm, the Governor's lady said she knew somethin' good got in. But the crowd kept coming, and at this writing the Executive Mansion looks like the "Wigwam" on election day, surrounded, covered and filled with the "first man to congratulate Hayes."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

IN whatever the Pennsylvania delegation may have differed, and however dis gracefully they may have their dissensions at times, they should be credited with presenting on one thing an ominous unanimity. When the rising sun first threw out his faintest rays to gild the day of the future Republican administration, with one accord the Pennsylvanians hastened thither to pay their devotions; and our venerable friend McMichael, being somewhat decrepid, took the earliest start of all. When Hayes was nominated, McMichael folded his tent and quietly stole away with the Hartranft Club to Columbus, to learn to lisp the name of the new deliverer. Hartranft's name having set rather inglorionely, another luminary had to be found, and Hayes being the one of promise, McMichael, Stokeley, and the "boys" block themselves toward the Buckeye capital in the stillness of the night, surrounded Hayes' entrenchments at two in the morning, and summoned him to surrender to the tune of "Good-bye, John," and such hearty cheers and calls were come only from original Hayes men. Hayes couldn't hold the fort against such an assault at an hour so unseasonable, and he invited the assailants to enter and be welcome. It was then that McMichael was himself again, for in the well-advanced "wee sma' hours" he was inspired as of olden times and his voice rang out toward the richly-jeweled heavens with the promise of forty thousand majority for Hayes and Wheeler in Pennsylvania. Hayes being a novice in the Presidential race, took the cyphers under, and looked the Keystone Commonwealth for just forty thousand, with marginal notes of kindly remembrance of McMichael and Stokley and the "boys" who were first from the sepulchre to pay homage, amidst their tears, to the rising sun. It was first blood for McMichael and Stokley, but hard on their heels came the regular band of heraldry, and McPherson shouldered the grounds assiduously plowed by McMichael. He, too, came with a committee and a procession of bands and music, and he told Hayes how the convention yearned for just such a man and finally found him, and how every member of the convention and of the country made up his whole country, the world and the rest of mankind, were waiting with breathless suspense to be assured that Hayes would accept. And Hayes accepted and there was peace throughout civilization, and great expectations lodged in the breasts of many gallant Pennsylvanians. While the average Pennsylvania politician doesn't waste time about the tombs of fat soldiers, he can be safely trusted to hasten through night and day, sunshine and tempest, to greet the birth of a new dispensation. Where was Bingham? Who remained to administer on Blaine? and who tarried to toot the dirge of Hartranft?—*Phila. Times.*

A Murderer Hanged.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—C. M. Foster, who murdered an unknown colored man in Warren county last August, was hanged at Warrenton between 7 and 8 o'clock this morning. Foster had two trials and was convicted at both. Great efforts had been made to obtain a commutation of his sentence, but Governor Harding declined to interfere.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1876.

SENATE.

Postoffice Appropriation.

The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, and agreed to the conference asked for by the House of Representatives.

The Articles of Impeachment.

Legislative business was then suspended, and the Senate resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment against Belknap.

Mr. Ingalls asked the opinions of the managers as to the authority of the Senate to sit for trial during the recess.

Manager Lord said the managers were divided on this point, although he himself thought the Senate possessed such authority.

The Senate then went into secret session on the question of postponing the trial till November.

After the doors were closed Mr. Howe moved to reconsider the vote by which it was ordered that they be closed. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 34.

The question then being on the motion submitted on Saturday to postpone the trial until some convenient time in the month of November next, Mr. Thurman moved that the application of the respondent for the postponement of the trial be overruled. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment then proceeded to consider the question of filing a paper read on Friday last by Judge Black, of the counsel for the defense, assigning the reasons why the defendant declines to further answer the articles of impeachment as required by the order of the Senate adopted on the 6th inst., which paper Judge Black requested to have placed on file.

Mr. Sherman submitted the following for consideration: "Ordered, that the paper presented by the defendant on the 16th inst. be filed in this cause, and the defendant having failed to answer to its merits within the ten days allowed by the order of the Senate of the 6th inst., the trial shall proceed on the 6th of July next, as upon a plea of not guilty."

Mr. Allison moved to amend the clause by striking out the "6th of July" and inserting in lieu thereof the "13th of November." Rejected—yeas 9, nays 37. Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Allison, Christiancy, Clayton, Jones (Nev.), Logan, Morrill (Me.), Wadleigh, Windom and Wright.

Mr. Morton moved to amend the second clause of the order submitted by Mr. Sherman by inserting at the end thereof the following: "Provided that the impeachment can only proceed in the presence of the House of Representatives."

Mr. Frelinghuysen moved to amend by striking out the words proposed by Mr. Morton and insert in lieu thereof the following: "While Congress is in session."

Mr. Morton then withdrew the amendment proposed by him, and that submitted by Mr. Frelinghuysen was agreed to.

Mr. Conkling moved to further amend the clause so as to make it read "Provided that the impeachment can only proceed while Congress is in session." Agreed to.

Mr. Morton moved to further amend the clause by adding thereto as follows: "And in the presence of the House of Representatives."

After discussion Mr. Thurman moved to lay the second clause of the order on the table. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 26.

The question recurring on the amendment of Mr. Morton, it was rejected—9 to 28.

The second clause of the order as amended by Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Conkling was then agreed to—yeas 21, nays 16.

Mr. Edmunds submitted the following: "Ordered, that the Secretary issue the subpœnas that may be applied for by the respondent for such witnesses to be summoned at the expense of the United States as shall be allowed, by a committee, to consist of Senators Frelinghuysen, Thurman and Christiancy, and that the subpœnas for all those witnesses for the respondent shall issue from such time as the witnesses therein named are to attend upon the tender, on behalf of the respondent, of their lawful fees." Agreed to.

The doors were then reopened, and the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment adjourned until July 6th.

Legislative business was resumed.

Mr. WINDOM called up the Indian Appropriation bill, but before it was read the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Speaker Pro Tem.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution appointing Mr. COX Speaker *pro tem.* in the absence of the Speaker, which resolution was adopted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on

The Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. THORNBURG offered an amendment appropriating $300,000 for the construction of two military posts in the Yellowstone region, and providing that all existing military posts which shall be thus rendered unnecessary shall be abandoned. Adopted.

After completing the bill the committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The House refused to agree to the amendment of Mr. Thornburg, which had been adopted in committee, and the bill was struck out of the bill. The bill was then passed.

The Impeachment Case.

Mr. LORD, chairman of the impeachment managers, asked and was granted leave to withdraw the resolution which he offered on Saturday providing that Congress should meet in November next in order to proceed with the trial of W. W. Belknap.

District of Columbia Business.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill authorizing the repavement of Pennsylvania avenue, and a joint resolution providing for a commission to frame a suitable form of government for the District.

After debate the committee rose and reported the bill and resolution to the House, and they were passed.

Adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1876.

THE German Minister here says that the report telegraphed from London that he has charged some of the members of the German Commission to the Philadelphia Exhibition with corrupt practices, and requested their removal, is entirely without foundation, that he has made no such charges, that there have been no corrupt practices, and he has not asked for the removal of any of them.

THE House Committee on Appropriations will to-morrow report, among others, the following appropriations: Custom House and Postoffice at Cincinnati, $200,000; Custom House, Court House and Postoffice at Evansville, Ind., $50,000; Court House and Postoffice at Lincoln, Neb., $15,000; Court House and Postoffice at St. Louis, $450,000; Court House and Postoffice at Parkersburg, W. Va., $50,000; repair and preservation of public buildings, $100,000.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vote of the Senate to-day against postponing the Belknap impeachment trial until November, it is the opinion of several prominent Senators that after the argument shall have been heard on the paper which the respondent's counsel were to-day allowed to file, all further proceedings will forthwith be postponed to an early day in November, or until the commencement of the next session.

A BROKEN HEART.

Why a Young Man Put an End to His Own Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—Cunningham Watts, a son of Wm. Watts, a dry goods merchant of New York, committed suicide last night on board the ship Mary Whitridge, lying at Greenwich dock, by taking laudanum. The following letter, addressed to Mrs. Wm. Watts, No. 112 East Sixteenth street, New York, was found in his state room:

"SAN FRANCISCO, June 18, 1876.

"*Dear Mother:*

"When this reaches you I shall be dead. You know so well why it must be so, that I will not even try to explain. My darling mother, my heart is breaking. Good bye. (Signed) "CUNNINGHAM."

Young Watts had been away from his home several months, having made the journey via Cape Horn to this port, and subsequently from San Francisco to China and return. He returned only a few days ago, very much depressed in spirits.

Bluford Wilson Resigns.

LOUISVILLE, June 19.—Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, will make known his resignation in a few days. Mr. Wilson left Louisville for Washington on Saturday night last, and before going stated positively that he would immediately tender his resignation.

THE CALDWELL DISPATCH.

The Efforts Made to Prove It to be Not Genuine.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—A Washington special to the *Evening Telegraph* says: It can be stated on unquestionable authority that the cable telegram purporting to have been sent by Mr. Caldwell from London was never seen by him, although it was actually sent from London with his name as the signature. It is not certain that the thing started from New York, but it is pretty certain that it passed over the wires from New York, having been started from that city or from some point between New York and Washington, either Baltimore or Philadelphia. It was embraced in a cable telegram sent from the starting point on this side of the Atlantic to an assumed address in London, which had been agreed upon previously, probably through the agency of the cable, and the exact words were then sent back to this country by the confederate in London in pursuance of the instructions he had received.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The following dispatches were produced to-day before the Committee on Judiciary by Mr. Hicks, cable clerk of the New York Western Union Telegraph office. The first dispatch is from A. P. Robinson, a former chief engineer of the Fort Smith & Little Rock road, and is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.

"*To Josiah Caldwell*, 115 *Common st., London, Eng.:*

"See Scott's testimony in papers of the 16th. Telegraph Scott at Philadelphia, as you truthfully can, the strongest endorsement of his statement.

"A. P. ROBINSON."

[TELEGRAM NO. 2.]

"JUNE 1, 1876.

"*Josiah Caldwell, Tunbridge Wells, England:*

"Don't permit newspaper men and others to interview you."

[TELEGRAM NO. 3.]

JUNE 7, 1876.

"*Josiah Caldwell, Tunbridge Wells, London:*

"If false, authorize me to deny you paid Blaine. SICKLES.

"St. James' Hotel, care Mr. Denickia."

The above dispatch brought out Caldwell's reply to Sickles.

[TELEGRAM NO. 4.]

(Received at the Western Union Building, Broadway and Dey street, May 31, 1876.)

"*Josiah Caldwell, Cannon street, London:*

"Thanks for your cable confirming all my statements. SCOTT."

[TELEGRAM NO. 5.]

(Received at Western Union building, Broadway and Dey streets, May 21, 1876.)

"*Faro, London:*

"Dispatch received. Cable this immediately to the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Washington: 'Have just read Scott's evidence about our bond transaction in New York papers, and fully corroborate it. I never gave Blaine any Little Rock bonds, directly or otherwise. Am now building for Little Rock roads, and cannot leave without great pecuniary loss, or would gladly voluntarily come home and testify. Can make affidavit to the effect to mail it if desired.' (Not signed.)

"PHILADELPHIA."

[TELEGRAM NO. 6.]

(Received at Western Union Building, Broadway and Dey sts., May 30, 1876.)

"*Faro, London:*

"Cable nobody excepting Scott.

"PHILADELPHIA."

The testimony of Hicks was mainly in explanation of the operator's marks on the above dispatches produced by him. The only important point in it was that the word "Favo" was the registered address of Josiah Caldwell in London. He knew it from the fact that the office was so not fled by an office dispatch from the other office. He could not give the date of that notification, but he thought it was somewhere about the 24th of May last.

Caldwell to Blaine.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Mr. Blaine received by mail this morning a letter from Josiah Caldwell, of which the following is a copy. It authenticates the cablegram received by the Judiciary committee:

"No. 115 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E. C., 8th June, 1876.

"*Hon. J. G. Blaine, Dear Sir:*

"I read in the New York papers of the 16th ult. Col. Scott's evidence before the Congressional Committee, and I at once cabled him as follows: Thomas A. Scott, *Philadelphia*—Your evidence before the Congressional Committee on the 15th, relating to Ft. Smith Railway bonds which you purchased of me, is perfectly correct. It can more fully substantiate if necessary.' I have also cabled to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee as follows: 'Have just read in the New York papers Scott's evidence about our bond transactions, and can fully corroborate it. I never gave Blaine any Fort Smith Railway bonds, directly or otherwise. I have three foreign railway contracts upon my hands, which makes it impossible for me to leave without great pecuniary loss, or I would gladly voluntarily come home and so testify. Can make affidavit to this effect and mail it if desired.' I am sorry that I am not able to go personally before the committee and give my testimony, but I presume that Colonel Scott's evidence will be sufficient to prove that you had nothing to do with the transaction in question. If you wish for any further testimony or affidavit from me to prove the facts as cabled to the committee, I shall be glad to forward it under oath. The charges are so void of foundation that I have no fear of their doing you any permanent injury, and I hope your persecutors will be able to show as clear a record as yours in connection with the Little Rock and Fort Smith railway.

"Yours faithfully,

"JOSIAH CALDWELL."

Decision in the New York Canal Suit.

ALBANY, June 19.—In the canal suit of the people vs. W. C. Stevens, Thomas Gale and others, Judge Westbrook, of the Supreme Court, has given a decision, non-suiting the State, upon two grounds: First, the action is barred by a former judgment of the Supreme Court rendered in an action in which the same plaintiffs were parties; second, the officers of the State and Legislature thereof having, with the full knowledge of the alleged unlawful combination by which the price fixed in the contract was secured, ordered and required the performance thereof, the State is by its own action estopped from maintaining the suit.

OUR PETROLEUM LETTER.

Review of the Market—Dull and Inactive—The New Warren Oil Field.

Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

OIL CITY, June 17, 1876.

There has been a trifle more animation in the crude petroleum markets in the producing districts this week than last, though the amount of business done has been decidedly small in comparison with what it should have been under ordinary circumstances. The restricted demands from shippers and the general inactivity of the trade seems to prevent any decisive upward movement, and the almost unprecedented innate strength which the market seems to possess also prevents a decline. Wednesday a little upward movement was inaugurated, and for a time it looked as though the turning point had been reached. The price of United spot advanced rapidly from $1.98¾ to $2.05, with only a few sales. For three days, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the price remained above $2, but Saturday a reaction took place and there was a decline to $1.97½ again, with a subsequent recovery to $1.98¾, which is the closing quotation of the week. The sudden check to the advance is attributable to the striking of the Bell well, in Warren, which commenced flowing at the rate of 200 barrels per diem. This well is in new territory, and the prevailing supposition is that it opens a section of undeveloped territory which will prove so prolific as to affect the market quite possibly. The Warren oil field has been something of a mystery for some time, but now it is feared that it may prove so productive as to create a good deal of trouble among the holders of two-dollar oil. A little more than a year ago David Beatty completed the first test well in that district, the producing capacity of which was never made known to the public, though the most strenuous exertions were made to ascertain it. When the well was struck it made a few fine blows, but the owner, Mr. Beatty, being at the time a holder of large quantities of oil, shut down the well and forbade any one entering the enclosure which enclosed it. This naturally caused other parties to surmise that he wished to keep the prolific qualities of the territory a secret until he should dispose of the oil he had in stock, and they accordingly determined to find out for themselves. Other wells were soon started and several have been completed since, but none of them so large as the Bell, the one completed this week. The new well has gradually declined, and at this writing is doing only 125 barrels per day. Beatty also has a well in the mud which is flowing at the rate of 40 barrels per day, and still drilling. In the other districts there has been nothing in the producing line that would affect the market very materially, about the usual number of small wells having been completed.

The following table exhibits in the successive columns the opening, highest and closing quotations for United spot for each day of the week:

Monday.....	$1.97½	$1.97½	$1.96¾
Tuesday.....	1.97¾	1.98¾	1.98¾
Wednesday....	1.94¾	2.05	2.05
Thursday.....	2.05	2.05	2.01¾
Friday.....	1.98¾	2.00	2.00
Saturday.....	1.98¾	1.98¾	1.98¾

Shipment remains steady. River delivery could be quoted nominal at $2.22½, and the other deliveries somewhat below.

CALIBAN.

SECOND EDITION

RATIFICATION MEETINGS.

A Large and Enthusiastic Gathering in Washington.

A Rousing Speech by Ex-Speaker Blaine.

A Monster Meeting in St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—There was an immense mass meeting held in this city to-night to ratify the Cincinnati nominations. The meeting was voted as the largest that has occurred in this city since the war. Prominent men on the platform were President Grant, Senators Sherman, Morton, Frelinghuysen and Oglesby, Secretary Chandler, the Attorney General, Treasurer New, General Butler, Rev. Dr. Newman, and very many other prominent persons. The meeting was presided over by Senator Logan. Speeches were made by Senators Sherman, Morton, Frelinghuysen and Oglesby, Attorney General Taft and General Butler. The speakers all gave unbounded approbation to the nominations. Senator Morton was the only one of those present who was a candidate for the nomination. Letters were read from Governor Jewell, Senator Conkling and Secretary Bristow, expressing their hearty approval of the nominations and their determination to give the ticket their support.

General Butler said he desired to repel a slander upon Massachusetts at the convention. One of the delegates said they would only vote for one man. He would say they give a majority for any man nominated at the convention. The speakers generally alluded to their principles in favor of hard money, and General Butler said they could not stop to quarrel over minor questions of policy. He might differ from some of his political friends on some of the questions, but he was chained to the oar, and must pull in the boat until every negro in the South can sleep in his cabin as well protected as he (the speaker) could in Massachusetts.

Attorney General Taft alluded to his personal knowledge of Gov. Hayes, his political principles, etc., and commented upon the principles of the Republican party. He concluded with saying: "Popular education is the hope of the republic. I trust that this issue be not for the last time an old people will acquiesce in sustaining the common schools, and when they who would ask a division of the school fund will yield to the genius of Republicanism, and be satisfied to give religious instruction and enjoy religious worship in the family and in the church, while the State, with a sovereign impartiality, will discharge the sacred duty of making education universal through the best system of common schools the world ever saw."

After the adjournment of the meeting the crowd proceeded to the residence of Mr. Blaine, who was received with the most intense manifestations of favor. He addressed them substantially as follows:

Mr. Blaine's Speech.

Fellow Republicans: The condition of my health forbids that I should address you at length, and I fear my voice may fail me before I can conclude. I see before me a large crowd to whom I am so much indebted for the compliment of this call. Let me say, in brief, that I heartily join with you in ratifying the nominations of Hayes and Wheeler. I know both candidates, and have known them long. They are true and tried, honest and competent, strong and popular. I do not believe it is possible for a National Convention to present a more acceptable ticket to the great mass of the American voters, and I have no doubt of its triumphant election in November. To that great result your efforts and mine will, I am sure, be devoted with the most earnest zeal. It may be permitted to me to refer to the action of any one name with the Republican nomination, let me say, gentlemen, that I look back upon it with pride and satisfaction, with not one tinge of regret at the final result. I owe much to the true friends who so faithfully supported me, and I am sure that I do not entertain the slightest feeling of unkindness toward those who opposed me. I hope I can go further, and say that out of all the fierce conflicts within the past half year I do not this moment cherish the trace of ill will or unfriendly feeling towards any political rival or any political opponent. Let us look forward hopefully to the future for the peace and prosperity of the American people, wisely guarded by a firm American administration of the Government, which shall be just to all sections and all citizens of our own common country. Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the honor of your call, I bid you a cordial good night.

A Monster Meeting at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The Republicans held a monster ratification meeting in Lucas market space to-night. The space was literally packed with crowds that could not have numbered less than five or six thousand. Speeches were made by ex-Senator B. H. Henderson and D. T. Jewell, ex-Congressman Geo. A. Finkelberg, District Attorney Dyer, Postmaster Filley, several gentlemen from interior counties, and Mr. Clendin, of Arkansas, all of whom heartily endorsed the Cincinnati nominees and predicted their election in November. Finkelberg, who for a long time past has acted with the Liberals, said: "The Republican party has given us a ticket which deserves the cordial support of every Republican in the country, and the platform is broad enough for every patriot in the land to stand upon. He heartily endorsed them both, and felt sure of their triumph at the polls."

Gen. Henderson said he was personally acquainted with Hayes and Wheeler, knew them to be true and able men, and representatives of the highest Republican principles should support them cordially, and forward their triumph peaceably.

Colonel Dyer, who was a strong Bristow man before the nomination, and worked hard for his nomination, accepted the nominees most cordially, and should labor for their election. He had long been a friend of Hayes, and that the administration of the Government would be pure and able. He said the action of the Cincinnati Convention means unity of the Republican party, and unity means victory.

It was expected that General Schurz would be present and speak, but General Shields, chairman of the meeting, stated that gentleman was called East from Cincinnati. He would soon be heard in support of the ticket. The spirit of the meeting was fair, but not enthusiastic. The pyrotechnic display was very beautiful and the whole passed off with considerable *eclat.*

GOVERNORSHIP OF OHIO.

The Question Whether Gov. Hayes Will Resign the Present Office—Desire of the Republicans of the State That He Should Not—A New Election Necessary If He Does.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Whether or not Gov. Hayes will resign the Governorship of Ohio at once has already become a question of much interest with the Republicans of the State. The habit of the Governor has always been a candidate for one office, to immediately resign whatever other one he might happen to hold, and if he followed his own inclinations he would undoubtedly do so in the present case; but if he should do so, under the law of the State there would necessarily be an election for Governor in October, for it is provided that if the office of Governor becomes vacant for any reason thirty days before the day of the State election it shall be filled at that time by popular suffrage. The Republicans of the State, and especially the present incumbent would be caused by the election of a Governor this year, and are already seeking to convince Gov. Hayes that it is his duty to retain his present office until late in September, so that Lieut. Gov. Thomas L. Young can legally succeed to the position and hold it until the expiration of the term for which Gov. Hayes was elected. The Governor has not given any indication of his determination in the matter, but his intimate friends say that he will accede to the wishes and not resign the present place until the time indicated.

TROUBLES IN THE SOUTH.

Negroes Following the Example of the Whites—One Man Killed for Opinion's Sake.

BATON ROUGE, June 19.—A riot occurred at Mount Pleasant, near Port Gibson, on Saturday. The negroes, following the example of the whites, organized a band of regulators, and ordered a Democratic negro to leave the place. Refusing to leave, he was attacked by the regulators and killed. A constable and posse attempted to arrest the murderers, but were driven off. The Sheriff of Baton Rouge, with a posse, went to Mt. Pleasant on Sunday and captured fourteen negroes, including the murderers. A party of armed negroes passed Baton Rouge on the opposite side of the river, going towards Blaquemine. When they reached Brusle Landing they were disarmed by the whites. The Sheriff's posse making the arrest at Mt. Pleasant report being fired upon by negroes. Two of them were wounded and two horses were killed.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

The Present Attitude of the Eastern Question.

LONDON, June 19.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter reviewing the present attitude of the Eastern question, concludes as follows:

The Czar yesterday, in taking leave of a lady who wished him a good journey, replied with undisguised satisfaction: "I hope I shall spend more tranquil days at Jugenheim than those I have passed at Ems." Such a remark as this is tantamount to a specified promise, and it may be inferred that the European powers are determined to remain spectators of what passes between Turkey and her subjects and vassals. This does not mean that the pacification of Turkey is an accomplished fact, or that we are on the eve of it being effected. The insurgents do not seem disposed to lay down their arms, nor Montenegro and Servia to abandon their pretension of annexing, the one Herzegovina and the other Bosnia, with the consent of Turkey herself. But what is known to-day appears to indicate that the European powers will support the insurgents and their neighbors, though none will endeavor to thwart their designs, and when the insurgents and the Porte come face to face and Europe is seen to remain a spectator, this insurrection will perhaps finish as it began, that is, without anybody knowing the reason why. At the present moment everybody, particularly the six powers, are convinced that the peace will not be disturbed beyond the frontiers of Turkey.

The Louisville Forger.

Application was made to-day before the Court of Queen's bench for the discharge of Charles Brent, the Louisville forger. The Attorney General offered no opposition to his release, but made a statement in relation to the case. The Court accordingly granted an order for the prisoner's release.

Fires in Russia.

MOSCOW, June 19.—A fire here last night destroyed over fifty houses. The loss is large. Three-fourths of the town of Kashory, in Caucasus, including Bazoar, was burned on Saturday.

The Late Riots at Barbadoes.

LONDON, June 19.—The Bishop and Archdeacon of Barbadoes and thirty-four clergymen, constituting the entire body of the Barbadoes clergy, and four Moravian missionaries, have signed a statement for presentation to Earl Carnarvon, Colonial Minister, detailing the outrageous character of the late riots on that island. They say the riots were not caused by any suffering, but by a general impression among the negroes that the land and property of the planters would be divided among them, with the Governor's consent. They state that they cannot tell how this impression was created, but it was undoubtedly general, and the belief is still very general. That this property has been awarded to the negroes by the Queen at the Governor's instance, and is being wrongfully withheld from them. Consequently the feeling against all property owners is intensely bitter and hostile, and it will require firmness and judgment on the part of the authorities to remove this impression, even if it is removable during the present generation.

Explosion of Coal Gas.

LONDON, June 19.—An explosion of coal gas to-day on board the ship Atlanta for Hong Kong, while in Penarth docks, at Cardiff, killed six men and injured several. The vessel was seriously damaged.

Bankruptcies.

Kenaway & Rees, grain merchants, of Cardiff, have suspended. Their liabilities are one million dollars.

Rowing Race on the Thames.

A six-oared rowing race for $500 a side took place to-day on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, between Henry Thomas, of Hammersmith, and Thomas Muship, of New Castle. Thomas, the favorite in the betting, won the race in 24 minutes and 32 seconds.

Detention of Englishmen by Peru.

LONDON, June 19.—In the House of Commons to-night Forte, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, stated that Lord Derby had recently written to the Peruvian Minister in regard to the continued detention of the Captain and mate of the Talisman, as follows: "I have remonstrated in the strongest manner in the name of Her Majesty's Government against the continued detention of the prisoners and the unfriendly conduct of the Peruvian Government. Unless the matter is brought to a speedy termination it is impossible that the friendly relations can continue." To this the Peruvian Minister replied, recapitulating the facts in the case, and defending the conduct of Peru, but not really altering the situation. Bourke said, in conclusion: "It appears to the Government that the further detention of the prisoners is unjustifiable, and we consider it our duty to request their immediate release." This declaration was received by the House with loud cheers.

Difference of Opinion in the Turkish Cabinet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 19.—The Ministers of the Sultan differ among themselves on the question of creating a National Assembly, and the constitution which was promised will probably be indefinitely postponed.

Turkish Excesses in Jerusalem.

LONDON, June 20.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* publishes a private letter from Jerusalem, which says great excitement and anxiety prevail there in consequence of the excesses of the Turkish authorities and the threatened rising of the populace. On the 2nd of June the Christians, fearing an attack, barricaded their houses, and foreign residents kept an armed watch throughout the night. The Germans met at their Consulate, organized for their mutual defense, and sent to their home Government a formal application for military assistance. The Turkish soldiers have since permanently encamped in the public square.

Agitation in Constantinople.

A Berlin dispatch says accounts received from all sources are full of apprehension of further violence, and perhaps a general rising in Constantinople.

Ministerial Crisis in Spain.

LONDON, June 20.—A special from Madrid says there are rumors of a Ministerial crisis in consequence of a disagreement between Minister Salaverria and the Budget Committee in regard to the two per cent. increase in the land tax. The *Imparcial* thinks it probable that Senor Salaverria will resign.

TREASURY RESIGNATIONS.

The Chief Clerk of the Treasury Resigns—Treasurer New to Retire at the End of the Proposed Fiscal Year—The Correspondence Between Secretary Bristow and the President.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Wilson, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, to-day tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of July.

For a long time it has been known that Mr. New, Treasurer, has remained in his position at the request of Mr. Bristow and others, and there is now good reason to assert that he will certainly resign by the end of the present fiscal year.

The correspondence between Bristow and the President on the occasion of Wilson's resignation has not been given to the press for publication. The formal reply of the President to the Secretary's letter of Saturday was sent to-day. The correspondence, it is understood, is brief, and contains the usual formal expressions on communications of this character, Mr. Bristow saying in his letter that he hereby tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 20th inst., and thanked the President for the honor of the appointment he had conferred upon him, also stating his desire to give attention to private affairs. The President accepts the resignation, with expressions of a hope that in his retirement from public office the Secretary will find that rest which he could not have in his present position, and desiring that the personal relations between them shall remain in their present pleasant attitude.

WAR ON THE CHINESE.

A Chinese Cabin at Truckee, Cal., Fired, and Two of the Inmates Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—A dispatch from Truckee says: Last night a number of men, supposed to belong to the Circassian League, set fire to a Chinese cabin occupied by three Chinamen, about a mile north of this place. As the Chinamen ran out of the cabin they were fired upon by the mob, one being killed instantly and another seriously wounded. About forty shots are reported to have been fired.

Pennsylvania Transportation Co. vs. Oil Creek R. R. Co.

CLEVELAND, June 19.—In the case of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company against the Oil Creek Railroad Company, which was tried in May last in the Common Pleas Court of Crawford county, Pennsylvania, for $197,285, and which was decided in favor of the plaintiff, the question was raised as to wether the contract sued upon was in the powers of the contracting parties, which point was reserved by the Court for future adjudication. To-day Hon. W. H. Lowrie, presiding Judge, read an opinion, wherein he affirmed the validity and legality of the contract, and directed final judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for the full amount of the verdict.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Probability of Stopping the Wheels of Government—Belief that Delay in Passing the Bills is for a Purpose—What the President Will Do in an Emergency.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The debate in the House on Saturday afternoon furnished a pretty clear indication that a dead-lock between the two Houses upon the Appropriation bills is certain, and that neither of the political parties is likely speedily to give way. Mr. Kasson and Mr. Hurlbut showed how indefensible the position of the Democrats is as regards these bills. They clearly proved that for demigogical purposes the Democrats have deliberately set to work to cripple the Government, and, while they constitute a majority in one branch of the Government, set at defiance the two other branches. The President has very clearly defined his position in the message which he sent to the House late on Saturday afternoon, in which he notifies the Democrats that if the appropriation bills are not passed and signed by June 30, next, or the unexpired balances made available until the appropriation bills are passed, the entire machinery of the Government will be suspended. It will then be impossible to send a letter, to manage the Postoffice, to move a ship, to transport a soldier, or to pay a salary in the Government service.

Private information shows that the President will be quite as good as his word, and that if the Democrats continue in their obstinate course the entire machinery of the Government will probably be suspended by July 1st next. There remains now of the fiscal year less than two weeks. Meanwhile the St. Louis Convention will meet, which will probably be attended by a very considerable portion of the House Democrats. As the situation looks at present, it does not seem possible for the House to pass the appropriation bills before the end of the fiscal year.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A $100,000 Conflagration at White Elephant Depot, N. Y.

NEW YORK, June 19.—A dispatch from Hudson, N. Y., reports that the White Elephant depot, N. Y., and four hundred loaded cars were burned last night. The fire originated on the propeller John Taylor, which was burned, with two canal boats. The loss is estimated at $400,000.

Three Persons Burned to Death.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1876

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28¾f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

THEY profess to have discovered that the CALDWELL telegram was sent from this country to London and then sent back. Its authenticity has been questioned, and the hunt has been steadily kept up to find its authorship.

THE English Government is proceeding on the rule of releasing all prisoners claimed by this country, under the extradition treaty. BRENT, the forger, was released yesterday, and the treaty is evidently regarded as a dead letter by the English Government.

BRISTOW goes out of office to-day, irrespective of the appointment of a successor. The positiveness of his purpose carries with it the question whether there is not something more than private business involved in the resignation. Be that as it may, rumor attaches to DON CAMERON as his probable successor.

THE Czar of Russia has left Ems in a very uncomfortable frame of mind. He is of the opinion that while peace will be maintained in Europe generally, it is not so sure in Turkey and her provinces. The annoyances of disagreeable political discussion have been keenly felt, and he has gone to another watering place for the sake of quiet. The opinion is prevalent in Europe that the Turkish provinces will achieve their independence, if not interfered with by the Great Powers.

THE assassination of two of the principal ministers of the government at Constantinople, although accomplished by a crazy fanatic, smarting under some fancied injury, is regarded as likely to exert a very serious influence upon the superstitious Softas and Mussulmen generally. It casts a cloud of disaster over the formation of the new government, and may be accepted as an omen of misfortune. Aside from the influence of this character, it is also very doubtful if others as experienced and liberal in their views can be readily secured to fill the high positions so tragically vacated. It thus constitutes, altogether, a very unfortunate beginning for the new government. The new Sultan evidently has serious work before him, and will be fortunate if he manages to successfully organize his government and get clear of existing complications.

THE *Leader* claims that the break over of four BLAINE men, united to the decision of Chairman MCPHERSON's ruling, justified the after-abandonment of the unit rule by CAMERON and friends. In another article we refer to the difference between Mr. MCPHERSON's ruling as Chairman of the National Convention, and the binding force of the caucus agreement. Our point is, not that one or the other of the two parties did right, but that the wrong-doing of four men did not justify twenty-eight others in breaking their pledge. More than this, their final action merely evidenced an original intention, not at all affected by the foolish bolt of the four, to deliver the State against BLAINE. We have a knowledge that this intention existed, and would have been carried into effect all the same, whether the bolt of the four had occurred or not. As we elsewhere say, we have no apologies to offer for the bolt of the four that made the excuse possible, but we do not for a moment believe that, had all of BLAINE's friends stood firm, it would have effected anything to prevent the final breaking of the unit rule. That was determined upon.

THERE is considerable discussion as to the right of MR. MCPHERSON, as Chairman of the National Convention, to decide that the unit rule should not be binding in a National Convention, and the declaration is made that his decision on the subject was the occasion of the effort to kill BLAINE. The proper bearing of this question on the case under mention can be readily stated. So long as the issue was confined to the delegation, and the members were bound by it, no one had the right to dispute the action taken by the delegation. We are perfectly free to say that, under the rule of the caucus at Cincinnati, we think the several members of our delegation were morally bound to observe the unit rule, in good faith, till some other determination was reached in regular consultation. We do not feel called upon to excuse or palliate the conduct of those who did not keep faith with the delegation, yet who voted for BLAINE. But we insist that their misconduct does not for a moment palliate the grosser misconduct of those who sought to kill BLAINE. The unit rule, as adopted in caucus and thus made morally binding, and the same rule as brought before the open Convention for recognition and enforcement, are two different things. What the caucus might do, the Convention, if it followed established precedents, could not do. At the second National Convention of the Republican party, in which MR. LINCOLN was nominated, this precedent was made,—that every delegate has the right to vote as he desires, and cannot be bound by the unit rule. As MR. HALE showed, the same precedent was repeated in 1868. Thus MR. MCPHERSON simply followed the precedents in the case, in ruling that a delegate has the right to control the casting of his ballot. There was no partisanship whatever in his ruling. He was simply compelled as an honest man to rule as he did. We stated these points, in an article on the "Unit Rule," before the Convention assembled. There was, therefore, nothing in MR. MCPHERSON's ruling that afforded the slightest excuse for the refusal at the last, to apply the unit rule in favor of BLAINE. The action taken by the leaders, was only in accord with their persuasions to stand up to their leader, even in his hostility to BLAINE. We state these points, clearly and plainly, in order that the fallacy of the apologetic reasoning on the subject may be fully exposed.

WHAT IS THOUGHT.

We have expressed our views of the shameful sell out of this State. The Philadelphia *Press* adds its comment in the following terms: "Poor, betrayed Pennsylvania was dragged into the arena, and set upon the brave young statesman, while her proud people stood aloof and saw their delegates forced to hiss the old Commonwealth to this deed of shame. These men have done their worst, and if there is any consolation to the people of this State especially, it is that in their banded crusade on BLAINE they were not able to find an instrument in Governor HAYES, of Ohio, the Republican candidate for President. He profits by their conspiracy, it is true, but he will not fail to take note of the manner in which they broke down the choice of the Republican party of the nation to gratify their unreasonable ambition—first singly, and then by throwing their whole force against him. Had BLAINE been nominated Pennsylvania would have rung with grateful responses. As it is, even the respected name of Governor HAYES failed at first to awaken even the slightest enthusiasm; and while our people last night retired to their beds satisfied with him, they were thoroughly convinced that they were deprived of their favorite by the lowest arts of conniving politicians. The character of our betrayal is palpably understood."

OUR TICKET.

Amid the pressure of other matters, we have not given the attention to the nominations made at Cincinnati that they deserve. Our news columns have detailed the political histories of the two candidates, and we do not, therefore need to dwell upon these. Our readers may readily gather, from what has appeared, that the ticket is full of merit, and without defect. None of the mistreatment of BLAINE can be charged against the present candidates,—and hence, of all others, the candidates nominated can be best accepted as fully meeting the necessities of the hour. The quiet, home life of Governor HAYES, has prevented the American people from closely inspecting, or clearly analyzing his character, or grading his ability. That he was singularly popular in his own State was known, but the exact basis of that popularity was not clearly understood. He has been, for years, the leader of the forlorn hope in that State, and has never known defeat. The pride and boast of the Democracy in Ohio have fallen before him. PENDLETON, THURMAN and ALLEN, have all succumbed,—the latter after one of the most tremendous State contests on record. The modesty of Governor HAYES is shown by the fact that despite his opportunities for political capital he was chiefly known within the bounds of his own State. There his popularity rests on the basis of a strong and pure character. A church communicant, he is ever in his place at the services of his church, while his means are liberally employed in works of benevolence. Undemonstrative, yet approachable, he carries with him a quiet influence, at all times agreeable. He has filled the office of Governor so dignifiedly and acceptably that there is not a particle of fear that he will not be equal to the Presidency. On the contrary, his great canvass, last year, involved the leading issues of the Presidential canvass—the Finance and non-sectarian School issues. In the heated debate over these he took an active part, displaying ripeness of thought, and clear and statesmanlike perceptions. It need not, therefore, be feared that he will prove a mere figure head, but, on the contrary, will be fully equal to the demands of the high position to which he will be elected. In character and life, he stands irreproachable, while in ability and experience he is amply qualified—and hence worthy the fullest support of the Republican party.

It may be said of MR. WHEELER, that he is a self-made man, of the broadest and strongest common sense, and of the class that are forced into public life, because of their eminent fitness for it. Bred a lawyer, his preferences have been for his profession, and the quietude of private life. The unsolicited demands of his people forced him into official positions,—first of all as Attorney General, where his vigorous work was of great benefit; then into the Legislature, where, in the Senate, he became Speaker *pro tem.*, then into Congress,—and during an intermediate period in his Congressional career, a member of the Constitutional Convention of New York, over which he presided as Chairman. His latest well known deed was the Louisiana compromise, by which the troubles in that State were equitably settled. His views are broad and statesmanlike, and a robust common sense is always characteristic of him. He is also possessed of a humorous tendency, which lightens up his conversation and speeches. In experience, observation, and scope of mind, he is amply qualified for the high position to which he is nominated; while his presence on the ticket will greatly increase its strength in New York. He was our first choice for the Vice Presidency, and we are abundantly gratified that he was nominated.

Of the election of this ticket we have no doubt. The measure of effort that will be required will be governed, to some extent, by the action of the Democracy at St. Louis. But even with their most formidable combination, we regard the election of our ticket as certain. The Democratic party was unfortunate in that it gained partial power two years ago. That power has been so shamefully prostituted and misused, that there is far more eagerness on the part of the people to displace them than there ever was to give them office. They have utterly failed to redeem their pledges. Where they promised bread they have given a stone, and where they offered a fish they have given a serpent. All political, commercial and labor wrongs were to be rectified,—and the Resumption act stands unrepealed. The tone of political morals was to be lifted up,—and we have had, in place of it, a search after the lowest depths of political infamy, and an unparalleled season of malicious mud-throwing. An era of peace and fraternity was promised, and we have had the worst phases of the old rebellious spirit wolfishly snapping at loyal men. Industry and economy were to be had,—and not a single act of beneficent legislation has been passed. Thus with a grand opportunity before it, the Democratic party, entrusted with power, simply fell back into worship and subservience before its southern demi-god,—the spirit of barbarism and slavery. With this fearful record upon it, the country is appealed to. We could not wish it a more unfortunate position, as regards the chance of defeat.

The duty of the Republican party is at once to rally to the support of its candidates. Let there be no weakening along the lines. There should be ratification meetings at every point, and expression should be given to the fact that we recognize in the ticket leaders worthy to stand at the head of the embattled hosts of the Republican party. We should at once announce our determination to stand bravely by the ticket, until it shall be triumphant. If we do this we have no doubt of the result, and our judgment is that the party, in all its branches, will rally and consolidate, and that HAYES and WHEELER will stand in the forefront with victory on their banners when the battle is over.

WHO THEY ARE.

ALLEGHENY, June 19, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Can you give the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation? Can you tell us who are the *twenty-eight*, and who are the *thirty?* We want to know exactly how the two young men, who lately emigrated to Allegheny, the one to run for Congress and the other for State Senator, voted on the last ballot. It seems to us that they had better re-emigrate to some other part, for their chances are very slim over here. We have far better men for both positions who are not led by Don Cameron and Bob Mackey. Answer, if you can. We want to know. MANY REPUBLICANS.

We have written to Hon. Ed. McPherson, Chairman of the Convention, for a correct list of the Pennsylvania vote on the seventh ballot, and we will take pleasure in publishing them, with some comments. ED.

Mr. Moore's Tactics.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

To lament the defeat of Blaine now would only be crying over spilled milk; but it is not too late to speak of the men who, being sent as delegates for Blaine, flagrantly violated their constituents' wishes, and aided in the defeat of the people's choice.

Washington, Blaine's native county, selected as their delegate Hon. W. S. Moore, a classmate and friend of Blaine's, believing that if any man would be true, Moore was the man. Lawrence county of the same Congressional District chose Hon. J. W. Wallace, also a Blaine man. The State Convention came on, and when it was known that Mr. Wallace was a Blaine man at heart, surprising to say the ring leaders put him off and sent Blaine's classmate to Cincinnati. This was flocked upon with suspicion. The result is as follows: Mr. Moore became a candidate for Congress in Washington county. To secure Beaver was indispensible to success. All at once Dr. Shurlock was announced in Beaver county. The Cincinnati Convention came on, and lo! Mr. Moore, assuming the disguise of a Hartranft man, kept his vote from Mr. Blaine until he knew that his classmate's chances for the nomination were over and then came only to cast his vote away. It is reported on good authority that Mr. Moore, in case Dr. Shurlock succeeds, is to have Beaver county, thus securing his nomination for Congress at the expense of a violation of his constituents' wishes. Although Mr. Moore had no opposition on Saturday at the Washington primaries, the whole county was inclined to go against him, and if nominated he will have an uphill road to election, as Washington county will not stand by any one who thus went to Cincinnati only to misrepresent her voters. GAMMA.

THE OLD LANDMARKS.

Associations of the Revolution—Address by Mr. Wendell Phillips.

Mr. Wendell Phillips made a stirring appeal at the meeting in Boston on Wednesday evening for the preservation of the Old South Church. Among other things he said:

"Once, a hundred years ago, our fathers announced this sublime, and, as it seemed then, audacious declaration, that God intended all men to be free and equal—all men without restriction, without qualification, without limit. A hundred years have rolled away almost since that great announcement, and to-day, with a territory that makes ocean kiss ocean, with 40,000,000 of people, with two wars behind her, with the sublime achievement of having grappled with the terrible disease that threatened its central life and put down fetter under its foot, the great Republic launches into the second century of its existence. (Applause.) The history of the world has no such chapter of its breadth, its depth, its significance, or its bearing on future history. Well may we claim that this Centennial year is the baptism of the human race into a new hope for humanity. And we are not entitled, then, going with the sheaves of such a harvest in our hands, to say to the world, 'Behold the blessing of God on the right faith in the human race!' Well, gentlemen, if that is sober prose, without one title of exaggeration, without one fond conceit borrowed from our kindred with the actors of our birthplace in these parts—if that is the sober record—with how much pride, with what a thrill, with what tender and loyal reverence, may we not hunt up and cherish and save from change of decoration the spots where the marvellous attempts began—the roof where its first councils were held—where the air still trembles and burns with Otis and Sam Adams? Is there any more grand and majestic place on the face of the earth than the cradle of such a change? Athens has her Necropolis, but the Greek can point to no such immediate results. London has her Palace and Tower and her St. Stephen's Chapel, but the human race owes her no such memories. France has spots marked by the sublimest devotion, but the pilgrimage and the Mecca of the man who believes and hopes for the human race is not to Paris; it is to the seaboard cities of the great republic. And, when the flag was assailed, when the merchant waked up from his gain and the scholar from his studies, and the regiments marched one by one through the streets, which were the pavements that thrilled under their footsteps? What were the walls that they saluted as the regimental flags floated by to Gettysburg and Antietam? These! the boys carried down to the battle-fields the memory of State street and Faneuil Hall and the Old South Church. The consecrations that the Puritans gave to these walls to Christ and the Church, in 1729, is annulled. The ark of God has sought a new and perhaps a better shelter, but these walls received as sincere consecration when Adams and Otis dedicated them to liberty. We don't come here to save the walls that have echoed to the prayers of cotton and Prince and Eckley and the early saints of the colony. We come here to save the walls that echoed the sublime thought of Quincy when he said: 'No matter where nor how nor for what cause, I mean to die a free man, and not a slave!' These arches will echo as long as they stand with this sublime and sturdy religious enthusiasm of Adams, with the unequaled eloquence of Otis, with Warren in his young genius and enthusiasm. I will not say it is a nobler consecration, I will not say that it is a better one; I only say we came here to save what our fathers consecrated to the great memories of the greatest struggle that the race has ever seen for the liberties of man. You spend half a million for a school house. What school so eloquent as these walls to educate citizens? Napoleon turned his great Simplon road aside to save a tree Cæsar had once mentioned. Won't you turn a street or spare a quarter of an acre to remind boys what sort of men their fathers were?"

Anecdote of Lord Dufferin.

Not a great many people know that the popular and genial Governor General (Lord Dufferin) had the misfortune to lose the use of one of his eyes, since by wearing a glass substitute and an eyeglass the useless eye appears "as good as new." This misfortune has more than once been the occasion of amusing rencontres, one of which I especially remember, and no offense could, in telling it, be supposed to be given, since his Lordship has told the story himself.

While traveling through Ireland (his native land) some years ago, Lord Dufferin, when nearing his destination, made use of the traditional jaunting-car. Paddy, the driver, who was on that day particularly loquacious and communicative, and during the journey volunteered a great deal of information on the different subjects that presented themselves, and this flow of conversation was all the more free and easy since he had not the slightest idea of the rank of his passenger. Not to be unsocial, the future Goverorn-General asked Paddy what news he had to tell of his neighborhood. "As for news, yer Honor," replied the unsuspecting driver, "shure I know of no news that would interist a gintleman loike yerself, unless it is that that one-eyed Dufferin is goin' to marry Kate Hamilton." Though his Lordship inwardly enjoyed the joke, he was gracious enough to deny himself the privilege of seeing the state of consternation the talkative car-driver fell into when he found that the "one-eyed Dufferin" he had spoken so familiarly of and his passenger were one and the same person.—*Harper's Magazine for July.*

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

THE Steubenville *Gazette*, Democratic, already virtually concedes the election of Hayes for President.

SIX men were severely injured at the Scranton Steel Works last Friday, by the explosion of a wet mould into which moulten metal was being poured.

ON the first and second counts of indictment against him, Dr. Goodwin, the Lancaster county abortionist has been found guilty. The punishment of his crime will probably be imprisonment for a long term of years.

NEAR Union city, Erie county, a few days ago, Mr. James Wheeler, his wife and children, were out riding in a buggy an accident occured by which they were all thrown out of the vehicle. Mrs. Wheeler regained her feet, and asked if the children were hurt. She was told that they were not and was asked if she was hurt. She replied that her back was broken, then took a few steps forward, sank down and died immediately.

Two ladies of Womelsdorf, Berks county, happened to meet each other in one of the principal stores of that borough, a few days ago, when each of them purchased twenty-four yards of goods for a dress, forty-eight in all, or a whole piece. They were then asked to step upon a platform scales when one took down the scales at 259½ pounds and the other at 251½ pounds, the ages of the ladies being about thirty-eight years respectively.

THOS. MAN DEVITT, who some time ago gave himself up to the authorities in Philadelphia, professing to be one of the murderers of a railroad boss along the Connellsville Railroad, and who was taken to Uniontown for trial, has been discharged, on account of legal evidence of his identity. A general belief is expressed that he had nothing to do with the murder, but merely made the sham confession with the view of getting free transportation to this part of the State, a trick often resorted to by impecunious wanderers.

Washington Knocked Down.

In 1754, Washington, then in command of the Virginia Rangers at Alexandria, awaited the arrival of General Braddocks' troops, supported Mr. Fairfax in an election contest for the House of Burgesses, against Mr., afterward Colonel, William Payne of the Continental army. This seems to have been one of those rare occasions when Washington's hot blood got the better of his peerless judgment. Fierce words passed between the two gentlemen, in the Market Square of Alexandria, ending by an outburst of rage from Payne, in which he felled Washington to the earth. The Rangers rushed from their barracks and surrounded Payne, but Washington, with calm dignity, dispersed them. A duel seemed inevitable. On the following day, however, Washington sent for Payne, and, extending his hand, said, with a gentle courtesy, which touched the other to the heart: "Mr. Payne, to err is human. I was wrong yesterday; but if you have had sufficient satisfaction, let us be friends." Until the day of his death, Colonel Payne retained for Washington a devoted and unbroken regard.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

Niemann & Ahlers, Merchant Tailors

And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No 101 SMITHFIELD STREET third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

REMOVAL.

CAYWOOD & LEWIS,

General Produce Commission Merchants,

Have removed to 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.

REMOVAL.

Watt, Lang & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
FLOUR DEALERS
HAVE REMOVED TO
331 LIBERTY STREET.

REMOVAL.

ENGLAND & BINDLEY,
HARDWARE,
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Three doors below Grant street. One and a half squares from Union Depot.

WE INVITE ATTENTION OF TRADE TO STOCK AND PRICES. e34-TUTS-S

REMOVAL.

THE CLOTHING AND
Merchant Tailoring House
OF
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.
Has been Removed to
No. 42 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Sts.

In opening our NEW ROOMS we offer to our friends and the public the largest and most complete stock of Goods ever displayed in our city. Patrons of our house will believe us when we say we are determined to keep our prices as low as any house in the country. In our removal, we have reduced our rent and other expenses, at the same time having better facilities for doing business. Our efforts are to keep the best quality of Goods to be sold at the very lowest prices. Our

Ready-Made Clothing Departments

Are complete with all the latest styles of CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING of the best fabrics and finest workmanship. In the

Merchant Tailoring Department

We have a large and varied stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., consisting of all the very latest styles.

With the well-known reputation of our Cutters, we defy competition, either in style, fit or prices of our garments.

CALL, EXAMINE AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES,

Our determination is to do business to suit the times, giving you the best quality of Goods at the very lowest prices.

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Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
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ODORLESS
Excavating Comp'y,
LIMITED.

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WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
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Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
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7TH

ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS.
1876. SATURDAY, JUNE 17th. 1876.
OPENED AGAIN TO-DAY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL GOODS!
OF ALL KINDS, FOR EACH OF OUR ATTRACTIVE DEPARTMENTS, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

With pleasure we would respectfully call the attention of our friends and patrons to the invoices of New Goods arriving this day, purchased this week in the Eastern Markets, to not only the extensive and beautiful variety, but also the usual good value offered. An exceedingly active trade necessitates a weekly representation of our house in the East, which will make it apparent to all that new and fresh Goods are only to be found on our counters, while our sales being strictly for cash, enables us to secure and offer positive bargains, unsurpassed anywhere.

Silk Department!

We invite an examination of the large and beautiful line of Novelties in our Silk Department, OPENED NEW AND FRESH TO-DAY.
At $1.00, a very choice line of medium and Seal Brown Dress Silks.
At $1.12½, all the latest shadings for promenade wear in Colored Silks, an extra quality.
At $1.20 and $1.37½, beautiful variety of new colors in Dress Silks, extra fine
At 75, 87½c, $1, $1 12½ and $1.25, new heavy Gros Grain Black Silks—BARGAINS.
At $1.50, $1.62½ and $1 75, extra quality fine Black Dress Silks, much under value.
At $2, $2.25, $2 50, $2.75, $3, very superior Black Dress Silks, most celebrated makes.
Also, a new assortment of Barred and Striped Fancy and Mourning Silks, with newest cloth shades in Brocaded Silks, at the most attractive prices. This is, decidedly, the choicest line of Silks it has ever been our pleasure to offer, and certainly the best value.

SUMMER PLAIDS.

Also, opened to-day, a beautiful variety of New Summer Plaids, at 8, 8½, 10, 12½, 15, 18¾, 20, 22 and 25c, being worth about one-fourth and in many instances one-half more.
And latest novelties in Summer Plaids and new Brocaded Goods in very fine qualities, at 25, 28, 31¼35, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½ and 75c; and $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2, of American, English and French manufacture, all extra good value.

Our Black Goods Department,

Will also be found unusually attractive with New Goods. Black Alpacas from 18½c to $1 per yard, and finest qualities possible in Black Cashmeres from 50c to $4 per yard, with full lines of Deep Mourning Goods at our usual lowest prices.
Special inducements are offered in a full assortment of Black Hernanis and Colored Grenadines and Balzarines, in newest cloth shades, Plain, Striped and Checked, from 12½c to 42 per yard. Grass Cloths, Dress Linens, Plain and Fancy Jaconets and Lawns and Batiste Cloths, from 12½c upward—finest qualities for the money.
And extra good value in JEANS, CASSIMERES and CLOTHS; every grade for the price will be found genuine bargains.
An early examination of our stock will amply repay.

ALL THE LIVE BARGAINS OF THE DAY!

Suit Department!

Although keeping upward of fifty sewing machines continually running on Ladies' Suits almost entirely, in our own manufacturing department, together with the almost daily receipt of Suits of Eastern manufacture, we have been taxed to our utmost in keeping our attractive line of these goods complete, by large purchases made this week. We will open to-day a very attractive assortment of Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered LINEN SUITS, at the same low prices as have been offered previously.
Also, LADIES' BLACK ALPACA, CASHMERE AND SILK SUITS, and in Fancy Check Silks and latest Summer materials, of all grades.

NEW SHAWLS, &C.

A new and fine assortment of Llama Lace Points, Capes and Sacques, at very low prices.
A beautiful variety of New Summer Shawls, Plain, Striped and Checked.
A full and complete line of Ladies' and Misses' Muslin and Summer Underwear, great variety of styles.
Also, a full assortment of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing; and Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Boys and Children, at very lowest prices.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Opened fresh to-day, another large line of Newest Style Hats and Bonnets in new work of all kinds at little lower than usual prices.
Also, a large and extensive assortment of New Fine French Flowers Feathers and Tips.
New Dress Trimmings, 1, 2 and 3 knot Colored Silk Fringes, Black Silk Fringes, Linen Embroideries and Insertings, Linen Laces in all shades to match; Laces and Gimps, &c., at the lowest prices.
New Neckwear of every description. Lace and Silk Ties, Black Lace Scarfs and Fichus, &c.
The same good bargains in Gents' Furnishing Goods Department; those 3-ply front and cuff Unlaundried Shirts at 87½c, and an extra fine dressed White Shirt at 75c, worth $1.50.
Mosquito Nettings, all colors, Canopies, &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Traveling Trunks, all grades and sizes, at much less than usual prices.

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In want of something choice will find it in our stoc at all times. Our New Process Flour is superior to anything in market and at moderate prices.
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March 14, 1876. c39

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6 cars Wheat.
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25 bbls choice White Beans.
2,000 of those heavy, large, India Bags, cheap.
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March 17, 1876.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1876

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28¾.

BONDS at Frankfort, now 8s, 102¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

THEY profess to have discovered that the CALDWELL telegram was sent from this country to London and then sent back. Its authenticity has been questioned, and the hunt has been steadily kept up to find its authorship.

THE English Government is proceeding on the rule of releasing all prisoners claimed by this country, under the extradition treaty. BARNY, the forger, was released yesterday, and the latter is evidently regarded as a dead letter by the English Government.

BRISTOW goes out of office to-day, irrespective of the appointment of a successor. The positiveness of his purpose carries with it the question whether there is not something more than private business involved in the resignation. Be that as it may, rumor attaches to DON CAMERON as his probable successor.

THE Czar of Russia has left Ems in a very uncomfortable frame of mind. He is of the opinion that while peace will be maintained in Europe generally, it is not so sure in Turkey and her provinces. The annoyances of disagreeable political discussion have been keenly felt, and he has gone to another watering place for the sake of quiet. The opinion is prevalent in Europe that the Turkish provinces will achieve their independence, if not interfered with by the Great Powers.

THE assassination of two of the principal ministers of the government at Constantinople, although accomplished by a crazy fanatic, smarting under some fancied injury, is regarded as likely to exert a very serious influence upon the superstitious Sultan and Musulmen generally. It casts a cloud of disaster over the formation of the new government, and may be accepted as an omen of misfortune. Aside from the influence of this character, it is also very doubtful if others as experienced and liberal in their views can be readily secured to fill the high positions so tragically vacated. It thus constitutes, altogether, a very unfortunate beginning for the new government. The new Sultan evidently has serious work before him, and will be fortunate if he manages to successfully organize his government and get clear of existing complications.

THE *Leader* claims that the break over of four BLAINE men, united to the decision of Chairman MCPHERSON'S ruling, justified the after-abandonment of the unit rule by CAMERON and friends. In another article we refer to the difference between Mr. MCPHERSON'S ruling as Chairman of the National Convention, and the binding force of the caucus agreement. Our point is, not that one or the other of the two parties did right, but that the wrong-doing of four men did not justify twenty-eight others in breaking their pledges. More than this, their final action merely swelled an original intention, not at all affected by the foolish bolt of the four, to deliver the State against BLAINE. We have a knowledge that this intention existed, and would have been carried into effect all the same, whether the bolt of the four had occurred or not. As we elsewhere say, we have no apologies to offer for the bolt of the four that made the excuse possible, but we do not for a moment believe that, had all of BLAINE'S friends stood firm, it would have effected anything to prevent the final breaking of the unit rule. That was determined upon.

THERE is considerable discussion as to the right of Mr. MCPHERSON, as Chairman of the National Convention, to decide that the unit rule should not be binding in a National Convention, and the declaration is made that his decision on the subject was the occasion of the effort to kill BLAINE. The proper bearing of this question on the case under mention can be readily stated. So long as the issue was confined to the delegation, and the members were bound by it, no one had the right to dispute the action taken by the delegation. We are perfectly free to say that, under the rule of the caucus at Cincinnati, we think the several members of our delegation were morally bound to observe the unit rule, in good faith, till some other determination was reached in regular consultation. We do not feel called upon to excuse or palliate the conduct of those who did not keep faith with the delegation, yet who voted for BLAINE. But we insist that their misconduct does not for a moment palliate the grosser misconduct of those who sought to kill BLAINE. The unit rule, as adopted in caucus and thus made morally binding, and the same rule as brought before the open Convention for recognition and enforcement, are two different things. What the caucus might do, the Convention, if it followed established precedents, could not do. At the second National Convention of the Republican party, in which Mr. LINCOLN was nominated, this precedent was made,—that every delegate has the right to vote as he desires, and cannot be bound by the unit rule. As Mr. HALE showed, the same precedent was repeated in 1868. Thus Mr. MCPHERSON simply followed the precedents in the case, in ruling that a delegate has the right to control the casting of his ballot. There was no partisanship whatever in his ruling. He was simply compelled as an honest man to rule as he did. We stated these points, in an article on the "Unit Rule," before the Convention assembled. There was, therefore, nothing in Mr. MCPHERSON'S ruling that afforded the slightest excuse for the refusal at the last, to apply the unit rule in favor of BLAINE. The action taken by the leaders, was only in accord with their persuasions to stand up to their leader, even in his hostility to BLAINE. We state these points, clearly and plainly, in order that the fallacy of the apologetic reasoning on the subject may be fully exposed.

WHAT IS THOUGHT.

We have expressed our views of the shameful sell out of this State. The Philadelphia *Press* adds its comment in the following terms: "Poor, betrayed Pennsylvania was dragged into the arena, and set upon the brave young statesman, while her proud people stood aloof and saw their delegates forced to hiss the old Commonwealth to this deed of shame. These men have done their worst, and if there is any consolation to the people of this State especially, it is that in their bended crusade on BLAINE they were not able to find an instrument in Governor HAYES, of Ohio, the Republican candidate for President. He profits by their conspiracy, it is true, but he will not fail to take note of the manner in which they broke down the choice of the Republican party of the nation to gratify their unreasonable ambition—first singly, and then by throwing their whole force against him. Had BLAINE been nominated Pennsylvania would have rung with grateful responses. As it is, even the respected name of Governor HAYES failed at first to awaken even the slightest enthusiasm; and while our people last night retired to their beds satisfied with him, they were thoroughly convinced that they were deprived of their favorite by the lowest arts of conniving politicians. The character of our betrayal is palpably understood."

OUR TICKET.

Amid the pressure of other matters, we have not given the attention to the nominations made at Cincinnati that they deserve. Our news columns have detailed the political histories of the two candidates, and we do not, therefore need to dwell upon these. Our readers may readily gather, from what has appeared, that the ticket is full of merit, and without defect. None of the mistreatment of BLAINE can be charged against the present candidates,—and hence, of all others, the candidates nominated can be best accepted as fully meeting the necessities of the hour. The quiet, home life of Governor HAYES, has prevented the American people from closely inspecting, or clearly analyzing his character, or grading his ability. That he was singularly popular in his own State was known, but the exact basis of that popularity was not clearly understood. He has been, for years, the leader of the forlorn hope in that State, and has never known defeat. The pride and boast of the Democracy in Ohio have fallen before him. PENDLETON, THURMAN and ALLEN, have all succumbed,—the latter after one of the most tremendous State contests on record. The modesty of Governor HAYES is shown by the fact that despite his opportunities for political capital he was chiefly known within the bounds of his own State. There his popularity rests on the basis of a strong and pure character. A church communicant, he is ever in his place at the services of his church, while his means are liberally employed in works of benevolence. Undemonstrative, yet approachable, he carries with him a quiet influence, at all times agreeable. He has filled the office of Governor so dignifiedly and acceptably that there is not a particle of fear that he will not be equal to the Presidency. On the contrary, his great canvass, last year, involved the leading issues of the Presidential canvass—the Finance and non-sectarian School issues. In the heated debate over these he took an active part, displaying ripeness of thought, and clear and statesmanlike perceptions. It need not, therefore, be feared that he will prove a mere figure head, but, on the contrary, will be fully equal to the demands of the high position to which he will be elected. In character and life, he stands irreproachable, while in ability and experience he is amply qualified—and hence worthy the fullest support of the Republican party.

It may be said of Mr. WHEELER, that he is a self-made man, of the broadest and strongest common sense, and of the class that are forced into public life, because of their eminent fitness for it. Bred a lawyer, his preferences have been for his profession, and the quietude of private life. The unsolicited demands of his people forced him into official positions,—first of all as Attorney General, where his vigorous work was of great benefit; then into the Legislature, where, in the Senate, he became Speaker *pro tem.*, then into Congress,—and during an intermediate period in his Congressional career, a member of the Constitutional Convention of New York, over which he presided as Chairman. His latest well known deed was the Louisiana compromise, by which the troubles in that State were equitably settled. His views are broad and statesmanlike, and a robust common sense is always characteristic of him. He is also possessed of a humorous tendency, which lightens up his conversation and speeches. In experience, observation, and scope of mind, he is amply qualified for the high position to which he is nominated; while his presence on the ticket will greatly increase its strength in New York. He was our first choice for the Vice Presidency, and we are abundantly gratified that he was nominated.

Of the election of this ticket we have no doubt. The measure of effort that will be required will be governed, to some extent, by the action of the Democracy at St. Louis. But even with their most formidable combination, we regard the election of our ticket as certain. The Democratic party was unfortunate in that it gained partial power two years ago. That power has been so shamefully prostituted and misused, that there is far more eagerness on the part of the people to displace them than there ever was to give them office. They have utterly failed to redeem their pledges. Where they promised bread they have given a stone, and where they offered a fish they have given a serpent. All political, commercial and labor wrongs were to be rectified,—and the Resumption act stands unrepealed. The tone of political morals was to be lifted up,—and we have had, in place of it, a search after the lowest depths of political infamy, and an unparalleled season of malicious mud-throwing. An era of peace and fraternity was promised, and we have had the worst phases of the old rebellious spirit wolfishly snapping at loyal men. Industry and economy were to be had,—and not a single act of beneficent legislation has been passed. Thus with a grand opportunity before it, the Democratic party, entrusted with power, simply fell back into worship and subservience before its southern demi-god,—the spirit of barbarism and slavery. With this fearful record upon it, the country is appealed to. We could not wish it a more unfortunate position, as regards the chance of defeat.

The duty of the Republican party is at once to rally to the support of its candidates. Let there be no weakening along the lines. There should be ratification meetings at every point, and expression should be given to the fact that we recognize in the ticket leaders worthy to stand at the head of the embattled hosts of the Republican party. We should at once announce our determination to stand bravely by the ticket, until it shall be triumphant. If we do this we have no doubt of the result, and our judgment is that the party, in all its branches, will rally and consolidate, and that HAYES and WHEELER will stand in the forefront with victory on their banners when the battle is over.

WHO THEY ARE.

ALLEGHENY, June 19, 1876.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Can you give the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation? Can you tell us who are the *twenty-eight*, and who are the *thirty?* We want to know exactly how the two young men, who lately emigrated to Allegheny, the one to run for Congress and the other for State Senator, voted on the last ballot. It seems to us that they had better re-emigrate to some other part, for their actions are very slim over here. We have far better men for both positions who are not led by Don Cameron and Bob Mackey. Answer, if you can. We want to know. MANY REPUBLICANS.

We have written to Hon. Ed. MCPherson, Chairman of the Convention, for a correct list of the Pennsylvania vote on the seventh ballot, and we will take pleasure in publishing them, with some comments. ED.

Mr. Moore's Tactics.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

To lament the defeat of Blaine now would only be crying over spilled milk; but it is not too late to speak of the men who, being sent as delegates for Blaine, flagrantly violated their constituents' wishes, and aided in the defeat of the people's choice.

Washington, Blaine's native county, selected as their delegate Hon. W. S. Moore, a classmate and friend of Blaine's, believing that if any man this would be true, Moore was the man. Lawrence county of the same Congressional District chose Hon. J. W. Wallace, also a Blaine man. The State Convention came on, and when it was known that Mr. Wallace was a Blaine man at heart, surprising to say the ring leaders put him off and sent Blaine's classmate to Cincinnati. This was flooked upon with suspicion. The result is as follows: Mr. Moore became a candidate for Congress in Washington county. To secure Beaver was indispensible to success. All at once Dr. Shurlock was announced in Beaver county. The Cincinnati Convention came on, and lo! Mr. Moore, assuming the disguise of a Harrranft man, kept his vote from Mr. Blaine until he knew that his classmate's chances for the nomination were over and then came only to cast his vote away. It is reported on good authority that Mr. Moore, in case Dr. Shurlock succeeds, is to have Beaver county, thus securing his nomination for Congress at the expense of a violation of his constituents' wishes. Although Mr. Moore had no opposition on Saturday at the Washington primaries, the whole county was inclined to go against him, and if nominated he will have an uphill road to election, as Washington county will not stand by any one who thus went to Cincinnati only to misrepresent her voters. GAMMA.

THE OLD LANDMARKS.

Associations of the Revolution—Address by Mr. Wendell Phillips.

Mr. Wendell Phillips made a stirring appeal at the meeting in Boston on Wednesday evening for the preservation of the Old South Church. Among other things he said:

"Once, a hundred years ago, our fathers announced this sublime, and, as it seemed then, audacious declaration, that God intended all men to be free and equal—all men without restriction, without qualification, without limit. A hundred years have rolled away almost since that great announcement, and to-day, with a territory that makes ocean kiss ocean, with 40,000,000 of people, with two wars behind her, with the sublime achievement of having grappled with the terrible disease that threatened its central life and put every fetter under its foot, the great Republic launches into the second century of its existence. (Applause.) The history of the world has no such chapter of its breadth, its depth, its significance, or its bearing on future history. Well may we claim that this Centennial year of the Optimism of the human race into a new hope for humanity. And we are not entitled, then, going with the sheaves of such a harvest in our hands, to say to the world, 'Behold the blessing of God on the right faith in the human race?' Well, gentlemen, that is sober prose, without one tittle of exaggeration, without one fond conceit borrowed from our kindred with the actors of our birthplace in these parts—if that is the sober record—with how much pride, with what a thrill, with what tender and loyal reverence, may we not hunt up and cherish and save from change of desecration the spots where the marvellous attempts began—the roof where its first councils were held—where the air still trembles and burns with Otis and Sam. Adams? Is there any more grand and majestic place on the face of the earth than the cradle of such a change? Athens has her Necropolis, but the Greek can point to no such immediate results. London has her Palace and Tower and her St. Stephen's Chapel, but the human race owes her no such memories. France has spots marked by the sublimest devotion, but the pilgrimage and the Mecca of the man who believes and hopes for the human race is not to Paris; it is to the seaboard cities of the great republic. And, when the flag was assailed, when the merchant waked up from his gain and the scholar from his studies, and the regiments marched one by one through the streets, which were the pavements that thrilled under their footsteps? What were the walls that they saluted as the regimental flags floated by to Gettysburg and Antietam? These! The boys carried down to the battle-fields the memory of State street and Faneuil Hall and the Old South Church. The consecrations that the Puritans gave to these walls to Christ and the Church, in 1720, is annulled. The ark of God has sought a new and perhaps a better shelter, but these walls received as sincere consecration when Adams and Otis dedicated them to liberty. We don't come here to save the walls that have echoed to the prayers of cotton and Mather and Eckley and the early saints of the colony. We come here to save the walls that echoed the sublime thought of Quincy when he said: 'No matter where nor how nor for what cause, I mean to die a free man, and not a slave!' These arches will echo as long as they stand with this sublime and sturdy religious enthusiasm of Adams, with the unequaled eloquence of Otis, with Warren in his young genius and enthusiasm. I will not say it is a nobler consecration, I will not say that it is a better one; I only say we came here to save what our fathers consecrated to the great memories of the greatest struggle that the race has ever seen for the liberties of man. You spend half a million for a school house. What school so eloquent as these walls to educate citizens? Napoleon turned his great Simplon road aside to save a tree Cæsar had once mentioned. Won't you turn a street or spare a quarter of an acre to remind boys what sort of men their fathers were?"

Anecdote of Lord Dufferin.

Not a great many people know that the popular and genial Governor General (Lord Dufferin) had the misfortune to lose the use of one of his eyes, since by wearing a glass as substitute and an eyeglass the useless eye appears "as good as new." This misfortune has more than once been the occasion of amusing rencontres, one of which I especially remember, and no offense could, in telling it, be supposed to be given, since his Lordship has told the story himself.

While traveling through Ireland (his native land) some years ago, Lord Dufferin, when nearing his destination, made use of the traditional jaunting-car. Paddy, the driver, who was on that day particularly loquacious and communicative, and during the journey volunteered a great deal of information on the different subjects that presented themselves, and this flow of conversation was all the more free and easy since he had not the slightest idea of the rank of his passenger. Not to be unsocial, the future Goverorn-General asked Paddy what news he had to tell of the neighborhood. "As for news, yer Honor," replied the unsuspecting driver, "shure I know of no news that would interist a gintleman loike yerself, unless it is that that one-eyed Dufferin is goin' to marry Kate Hamilton." Though his Lordship inwardly enjoyed the joke, he was gracious enough to deny himself the privilege of seeing the state of consternation the talkative car-driver fell into when he found that the "one-eyed Dufferin" he had spoken so familiarly of and his passenger were one and the same person.—*Harper's Magazine for July.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
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Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz, Secretary and Treasurer.—CHAS. G. MINOR. Solicitor—JOHN D. HAILEY.

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The attention of parties is called to this beautiful and convenient location, being situated about one mile from Sharpsburg, and easy of access. Lots for sale on reasonable terms. Apply at the Cemetery or at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Sharpsburg, or of the officers.
A. CLANEY, Secretary. A. KELLY, President.
7TH

AFFAIRS OF STATE.

THE Steubenville *Gazette*, Democratic, already virtually concedes the election of Hayes for President.

SIX men were severely injured at the Scranton Steel Works last Friday, by the explosion of a wet mould into which moulten metal was being poured.

ON the first and second counts of indictment against him, Dr. Goodwin, the Lancaster county abortionist has been found guilty. The punishment of his crime will probably be imprisonment for a long term of years.

NEAR Union city, Erie county, a few days ago, Mr. James Wheeler, his wife and children, were out riding in a buggy an accident occured by which they were all thrown out of the vehicle. Mrs. Wheeler regained her feet, and asked if the children were hurt. She was told that they were not and was asked if she was hurt. She replied that her back was broken, then took a few steps forward, sank down and died immediately.

Two ladies of Womelsdorf, Berks county, happened to meet each other in one of the principal stores of that borough, a few days ago, when each of them purchased twenty-four yards of goods for a dress, forty-eight in all, or a whole piece. They were then asked to step upon a platform scales when one took down the scales at 259½ pounds and the other at 251½ pounds, the ages of the ladies being about thirty-eight years respectively.

THE man Devitt, who some time ago gave himself up to the authorities in Philadelphia, professing to be one of the murderers of a railroad boss along the Connellsville Railroad, and who was taken to Uniontown for trial, has been discharged, on account of legal evidence of his identity. A general belief is expressed that he had nothing to do with the murder, but merely made the sham confession with the view of getting free transportation to this part of the State, a trick often resorted to by impecunious wanderers.

Washington Knocked Down.

In 1754, Washington, then in command of the Virginia Rangers at Alexandria, awaited the arrival of General Braddocks' troops, supported Mr. Fairfax in an election contest for the House of Burgesses, against Mr., afterward Colonel, William Payne of the Continental army. This seems to have been one of those rare occasions when Washington's hot blood got the better of his peerless judgment. Fierce words passed between the two gentlemen, in the Market Square of Alexandria, ending by an outburst of rage from Payne, in which he felled Washington to the earth. The Rangers rushed from their barracks and surrounded Payne, but Washington, with calm dignity, dispersed them. A duel seemed inevitable. On the following day, however, Washington sent for Payne, and, extending his hand, said, with a gentle courtesy, which touched the other to the heart: "Mr. Payne, to err is human. I was wrong yesterday, but if you have had sufficient satisfaction, let us be friends." Until the day of his death, Colonel Payne retained for Washington a devoted and unbroken regard.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
Niemann & Ahlers, Merchant Tailors
And Dealers in Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Have removed to No. 101 SMITHFIELD STREET third door from Fifth avenue, Howard Block.

REMOVAL.
CAYWOOD & LEWIS,
General Produce Commission Merchants,
Have removed to 335 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Agents for TWIN BROS. YEAST.

REMOVAL.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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HAVE REMOVED TO
331 LIBERTY STREET.

REMOVAL.
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HARDWARE,
50 Seventh Avenue,
Three doors below Grant street. One and a half squares from Union Depot.
WE INVITE ATTENTION OF TRADE TO STOCK AND PRICES. 634-TUF-S

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THE CLOTHING AND
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OF
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.
Has been Removed to
No. 42 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Sts.
In opening our NEW ROOMS we offer to our friends and the public the largest and most complete stock of Goods ever displayed in our city. Parties of our house will believe, when we say we are determined to keep our prices as low as any house in the country. In our removal, we have reduced our rent and other expenses, at the same time having better facilities for doing business. Our efforts are to keep the best quality of Goods to be sold at the very lowest prices. Our
Ready-Made Clothing Departments
Are complete with all the latest styles of CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND MEN'S CLOTHING of the best fabrics and finest workmanship. In the
Merchant Tailoring Department
We have a large and varied stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., from the most fashionable importing houses. With the well-known reputation of our Cutters, we defy competition, either in style, fit or prices of our garments.
CALL, EXAMINE AND CONVINCE YOURSELVES,
Our determination is to do business to suit the times, giving you the best quality of Goods at the very lowest prices.
URLING, FOLLANSBEE & CO.,
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OF ALL KINDS, FOR EACH OF OUR ATTRACTIVE DEPARTMENTS, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 & 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

With pleasure we would respectfully call the attention of our friends and patrons to the invoices of New Goods arriving this day, purchased this week in the Eastern Markets, to not only the extensive and beautiful variety, but also the usual good value offered. An exceedingly active trade necessitates a weekly representation of our house in the East, which will make it apparent to all that new and fresh Goods are only to be found on our counters, while our sales being strictly for cash, enables us to secure and offer positive bargains, unsurpassed anywhere.

Silk Department!
We invite an examination of the large and beautiful line of Novelties in our Silk Department, OPENED NEW AND FRESH TO-DAY.
At $1.00, a very choice line of medium and Seal Brown Dress Silks.
At $1.13½, all the latest shadings for promenade wear in Colored Silks, an extra quality.
At $1.25 and $1.37½, beautiful variety of new colors in Dress Silks, extra fine
At 75, 87½c., $1, $1 12½ and $1.25, new heavy Gros Grain Black Silks—BARGAINS.
At $1 50, $1.62½ and $1 75, extra quality fine Black Dress Silks, much under value.
At $2, $2.25, $2 50, $2.75, $3, very superior Black Dress Silks, most celebrated makes.
Also, a new assortment of Barred and Striped Fancy and Mourning Silks, with newest cloth shades been our pleasure to offer, and certainly the best value.

SUMMER PLAIDS.
Also, opened to-day, a beautiful variety of New Summer Plaids, at 8, 8½, 10, 12½, 15, 18¾, 20, 22 and 25c, being worth about one-fourth and in many instances one-half more.
And latest novelties in Summer Plaids and new Brocaded Goods in very fine qualities, at 23, 28, 31.25, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½ and 75c; and $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $2, of American, English and French manufacture, all extra good value.

Our Black Goods Department,
Will also be found unusually attractive with New Goods. Black Alpacas from 18½c to $1 per yard, and finest qualities possible in Black Cashmeres from 50c to $4 per yard, with full lines of Dress Mourning Goods at equally low prices.
Special inducements are offered in a full assortment of Black Hernanis and Colored Grenadines and Balzarines, in newest cloth shades, Plain, Striped and Checked, from 12½c to 42 per yard. Grass Cloths, Dress Linens, Plain and Fancy Jaconets and Lawns and Batiste Cloths, from 12½c upward—finest qualities for the money.
And extra good value in JEANS, CASSIMERES and CLOTHS; every grade for the price will be found genuine bargains.
☞ An early examination of our stock will amply repay.

Suit Department!
Although keeping upward of fifty sewing machines continually running on Ladies' Suits almost entirely, in our own manufacturing department, together with the almost daily receipt of Suits of Eastern manufacture, we have been taxed to our utmost in keeping our attractive line of these goods complete, by large purchases made this week. We will open to-day a very attractive assortment of Ladies' Plain, Braided and Embroidered LINEN SUITS, at the same low prices as have been offered previously.
Also, LADIES' BLACK ALPACA, CASHMERE AND SILK SUITS, and in FANCY Check Silks and latest Summer materials, of all grades.

NEW SHAWLS, &C.
A new and fine assortment of Llama Lace Points, Capes and Sacques, at very low prices.
A beautiful variety of New Summer Shawls, Plain, Striped and Checked.
A full and complete line of Ladies' and Misses' Muslin and Summer Underwear, great variety of styles.
As usual, Men's, Youths' and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing; and Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers for Ladies, Misses, Gents, Boys and Children, at very lowest prices.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.
Opened fresh to-day, another large line of Newest Style Hats and Bonnets in new work of all kinds at little lower than usual prices.
Also, a large and exclusive assortment of New Fine French Flowers, Feathers and Tips.
New Dress Trimmings, 1, 2 and 3 knot Colored Silk Fringes, Black Silk Fringes, Colored Silk Fringes, Black Silk Gimps and Braids, Colored Silk Gimps and Braids, Black and Colored Silk Brocade Velvet Ribbons, Black and Colored Silk Velvet Ribbons, Black and Colored Silk Grosgrain Ribbons, Black and Colored Silk Satin Ribbons, Black and Colored Silk Moire Ribbons, Black and Colored Silk Picot Ribbons, Black and Colored Silk Ottoman Ribbons, Black and Colored Silk Taffeta Ribbons, Black and Colored Silk Velvet Ribbons, Black and Colored Silk Grosgrain Ribbons, Black and Colored Silk Satin Ribbons, Black and Colored Silk Moire Ribbons, Black and Colored Silk Picot Ribbons, Black and Colored Silk Ottoman Ribbons, Black and Colored Silk Taffeta Ribbons.
Brotherlines and Insertings, Linen Laces in all shades to match; Laces and Gimps, &c., at the lowest prices.
New Neckwear of every description. Lace and Silk Ties, Black Lace Scarfs and Fichus, &c.
The same good bargains in Gents' Furnishing Goods Department; those 3-ply front and cuff Unlaundried Shirts at 85c, and an extra fine dressed White Shirt at 75c, worth $1.00.
Mosquito Nettings, all colors, Canopies, &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Traveling Trunks, all grades and sizes, at much less than usual prices.
EVERY DEPARTMENT REPLETE WITH
ALL POPULAR BARGAINS OF THE DAY!

ALL THE LIVE BARGAINS OF THE DAY!

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
BROWN & BLACK,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And dealers in all kinds of Produce, Flour, Grain, Feed, &c.
No. 193 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
☞ Special attention given to consignments.
REFERENCE—S. Patrick & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh; C. Yeager & Co., Notions, Pittsburgh.
The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP
DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Feed, Baled Hay and Straw
All Standard Brands of Hydraulic Cements, White Lime, Calcined Plaster, Land Plaster, Anthracite & Cannel Coal.
Office—134 Fifth avenue and 247 Liberty street. Warehouse and Yard—31st street and A. V. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. H. MECHLING..... L. MCBRIDE.
MECHLING & McBRIDE
GENERAL PRODUCE
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 207 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!
We are constantly receiving the very
BEST FLOURS MADE
In the United States, and which we guarantee to give entire satisfaction.
Storekeepers, Bakers and Families
In want of something choice will find it in our stock at all times. Our New Process Flour is superior to anything in market and at moderate prices.
S. LINDSAY, Jr., & CO.,
March 14, 1876. No. 157 Liberty Street.

ARCHIBALD WALLACE,
WHOLESALE
GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 LIBERTY STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Apples, Apple Butter, Pickles, Jersey Seed Sweet Potatoes, Onion Sets, Brownell Beauty Seed Potatoes, Beans and Produce generally. Advances made on consignments and prompt returns guaranteed.

FOR SALE—SUNDRIES.
6 cars Wheat.
1 car White Meal.
1 car Ground Corn and Oats.
25 bbls choice White Beans.
2,000 of Lime Stone, large, India Rags, cheap.
1,000 Cotton Seamless 2 bushel sacks.
HITCHCOCK, MCCREERY & CO.,
No. 249 Liberty St., office up stairs.
March 17, 1876

FOR SALE.
4 cars Wheat;
3 cars White Oats;
2 cars Bran;
2 cars Yellow Corn;
1,000 Cotton Bags;
1,000 Cotton Hags;
On track and to arrive.
KEIL & RITCHART,
349 Liberty street.

HARDWARE.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

HOSE, COUPLINGS, &c.
HYDRANTS HOSE,

HOSE PIPES
AND
Couplings,
Bailey, Farrell & Co.
167 SMITHFIELD ST.,
PITTSBURGH.

$10 TO $500 IN WALL STREET often leads to fortune. A 72 page book entitled "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything, Sent Free. JOHN HICKLING & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N.Y. 634-Im-TUF-S

STEEL WORKS.
LABELLE STEEL WORKS.
Smith, Sutton & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
REITER, SUTTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL
ALSO,
Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Ridge, Lightlift and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,
ALLEGHENY.
Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel,
Of every description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel,
CORNER ROSS STREET and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
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Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate, Elliptic and Platform Springs, Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 100 First Ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,
OFFICE, NO. 139 LIBERTY STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.
JOHN W. HAY. CHAS. SHINKLE.
W. J. MILLER, JR.
MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY
And Machine Works.
HAY, SHINKLE & MILLER,
Successors to W. J. ANDERSON.
Machinists and Iron Founders.
Grist and Saw Mill Work a Specialty.
Turbine Water Wheels.
Agents for Defour & Co. Rolling Cloths, and John A. Wolfer's Patent Springless Mill Spindles.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
No. 39 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Industrial Machine Works.
Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,
Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for use in Coal Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of Steam Engines for Mining, Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Ovens, Pushing Machines, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.
Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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FOUNDERS and
MACHINISTS,
12 SMITHFIELD ST.,
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PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled & Sand Rolls
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
Hashing Patent Double Spiral Pinions,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse:
No. 88 Wood Street, Cor. Second Avenue.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, BOILER PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

Fruit Jars! Jelly Tumblers!
AT WHOLESALE.
☞ Send for quotations.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
139 LIBERTY STREET.

FINANCIAL.
AMERICAN BANK,
Iron Bank Block,
corner Sixth avenue and Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Martland,
James Musgrave, Archibald Wilson,
James W. Ar

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 20, 1876.

The money market remains entirely quiet, with no distinctive features of any character. What we have said, during the past several days, is still true in every particular. One of the most noticeable features in finances is the complete reversion in the currency movement in the last few days. There has been but little sent out to any part of the country for several days, but to-day there was scarcely any, and on the contrary there were large amounts coming in from all quarters, thus making it apparent that marketing in the country has s opped, and that the farmers are disposed to hold on to what they have for higher prices.

The telegrams of failures in Europe, including that at Cardiff, England, to-day, point to a worse prostration of the industries of that country than we have here at the present. The general outlook in this country, and particularly in this city, is rather hopeful than otherwise, and that of England is simply hopeless and dispersed. Yet she has a gold currency and we have not.

—Some interesting statistical facts, recently collated and printed, show that, so far as respects silver, the whole tendency of supply and demand during late years has been to put down the price. Last year, in respect to gold, the course of supply and demand has tended only to augment its value. It cannot be denied that the causes leading to the present disturbance of the silver market are of a fundamental character. An intelligent foresight on the parts of the Governments and banks might have prevented the degragement's entirely, and the intelligent moderation exercised by the same arbiters might do a great deal towards bringing the two metals back to their usual relative status, but, at the moment, we see little disposition to treat the question otherwise than in a way that is calculated to aggravate its difficulties. Germany, the chief author of the whole trouble, persists in coining gold; Vienna demands of the Austrian Government the adoption of the gold standard; a school of French scientists, so called, urge the single standard of France; and a class of English investors in India securities are asking that gold be made the lawful money of British India. All these things are difficult to compose, impossible, but they do not the less on that account stand in the way of adopting the policy of recognizing the claims of both metals to be used as currency.—*Phila. North American.*

—Five million three hundred thousand dollars worth of soda, it is stated, are yearly imported into the United States for use in the arts. Six hundred miles west of Omaha, and about forty miles north of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, there is said to be an inexhaustible supply of the carbonate, in a much purer form than the crude imported ash. In one place there is surface deposit many acres in extent, and six feet deep, while alkaline lakes and smaller deposits everywhere abound. It is stated that when the branch railroad is constructed to the deposit, the material can be placed in the markets of the coast at about three-fifths the cost of the foreign article.

—The bill passed by the Connecticut House of Representatives to reduce the legal rate of interest to 6 per cent., provides, however, that the borrower may pay, or agree to pay, the taxes assessed and paid upon the loan, and, in computing interest, 300 days may be considered a year. Any person who shall receive for forbearance more than at the rate authorized shall forfeit the interest for the time so taken.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

ugh Lafferty, trustee to Andrew Hanenstein, January 17, 1876, two lots on Carson street, Twenty-fourth ward, city.....$1,050

Geo. Ardner et ux. to Dr. L. C. Hall, December 18, 1875; lots Nos. 9, 10 and 11 in Etna borough.....$1,200

John R. Bennett et al. to S. A. McClung, March 10, 1874; lot on Smallman street, Twelfth ward, city.....$1,000

Fred. Lorenz et ux. to William Eug'e, June 7, 1876; lot No. 44 in Bates' plan Reserve township.....$600

Andrew Keeney to Wm. Boyd, February 15, 1876; lot on Forbes street, Seventeenth ward, city.....$600

John H. Hare, Sheriff to the East Liberty Savings and Deposit Bank, December 11, 1875; interest in W. J. Ober to lot on Stanton street, Nineteenth ward, city.....$1,500

Jacob Maple to Jesse Maple, March 3, 1876; 45 acres and 24½ perches in Forward township.....$4,441

L. B. Phillips to Mary A. Trich, June 2, 1876; lot on Fifth street, Third ward, McKeesport.....$600

John Trich to L. B. Phillips, June 1, 1876; the above lot.....$5

Conrad Schalk to John Trich, April 13, 1864; lot in Third ward, McKeesport.....$600

T. A. Molton to John Trich, September 28, 1872; lots 5 and 7 Molton's plan McKeesport.....$600

L. Vogt et ux. to Elizabeth K. bert, May 22, 1876; lot on Thirty-seventh street, Twenty fifth ward, city.....$2,000

C. Greer to Geo. Greer, June 13, 1876; lot on Forty-fourth street, Seventeenth ward, city.....$

Robinson Bros., Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold.....	112¾	5-20's 1864-coupons..	118
U. S. 6's 1881, coup 124		10-40's..	118¾
" 1865.....	116	Currency 6's.....	123¼
" 1865 reg'ar..	116	New 5 per cents..	117¾
5-20's 1867.....	122¾	10-40's coupons..	118¾
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central..	105½	Ohio & Mississippi..	16¾
Erie.....	13	Union Pacific.....	80
L. C.....	97¼	Toledo & Wabash..	2
C. C. & I. C.....	15	Harlem.....	124½
St. Paul.....	62½	Adams Express..	109½
Do. Pref.....	72¼	American Express..	58½
Michigan Central..	90	United States Express..	74
Do. Central.....	48½	W. Fargo & Co. Ex..	87½
Northwestern Com.	42¾	Quicksilver.....	15½
Do. Pref.....	71¾	Mort Wayne.....	118
Rock Island.....	104½	Hannibal & St. Jo..	13½
Clevc. & Pitts..	92	Panama.....	—
Pacific Mail.....	32¾	Iron Mountain.....	—
Western Union Tel.	68¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (8)..Bxd. 82¾ Cen. Trans. (B).... 48
Reading (8)..... 44¾ Empire do.(B)..... —
U. Cos. of N. J. (8) 141 A. V. R. R. 7.30(B) 101
Oil Creek (8)..... 31½ A. V. R. R. 6's(B) 101
Lehigh Valley (A) 60 N. Pacific bonds—none

NEW YORK, June 19, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@2½; prime mercantile paper 3½@5½. The customs receipts were $430,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $97,000. The clearings were $9,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 484¾@483¾. Gold opened and closed at 112¾, with sales in the interim at 112⅜. The borrowing rates were 1 to 2 per annum, and 1-64 per diem. Loans were also made flat and at 2 for carrying. Governments were strong and in good demand. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were steady. The stock market was firm and higher in early dealings for western shares, but otherwise quiet and steady. Later there was a break in the coal roads, which had a depressing influence on the general market. New Jersey Central declined to 76¾. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 104¾, regular and ex-dividend, and Delaware & Hudson Canal to 105. Shortly before the close the market became firm and prices advanced ¼ to 1 per cent., with the greatest improvement in the coal roads. The advance was caused by a denial of the report freely circulated during the morning that James H. Delaware & Hudson was a dividend. The transactions were 81,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Western Union, 13,000 Northwest, 5,000 Rock Island, 5,000 St. Paul, and 20,000 Lake Shore.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 124; 5-20s of '65, 116; do '65 new, 121¾; do of '67, 123¾; do of '68, 123¾; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 118; do, coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 123¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 41; do. new, 44; Virginia new, 27; do, old, 28; Missouri sixes, 107¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 68¾; Quicksilver, 13; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 32¾; Mariposa, 8¾; do preferred, 6¾; Adams Express, 109¾; Erie, 13¾; do preferred, 19; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 90; American Express, 58; United States Express, 74¼; New York Central, 106½; Harlem, 124¾; do preferred, 135; Michigan Central, 89; Panama, 136; United States Express, 85; Illinois Central, 98½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92; North-west common, 52; do preferred, 69¾; C. C. C. & I., 15¾; New Jersey Central, 76¾; Rock Island, 105¾; St. Paul, 62½; do, preferred, 72¼; Toledo & Wabash, 2; do, preferred, 2½; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 10½; do, preferred, 31½; Chicago & Alton, 102¼; do, preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 105¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 12½; Missouri Pacific, 9½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 16¾; Indiana Central, 8¾; Burlington & Quincy, 114¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 13½; Central Pacific Bonds, 109¾; Union Pacific 106; Union Pacific Land Grant, 100¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 90.

LONDON, June 19.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £75,000. Consols 94 7-16@5-20 of '65, 105½; do of '67, 106¼; 10-40s, 107¼; new 5s, 106¾; New York Central, 90; Erie, 12¾; do preferred, 19.

PARIS, June 19.—Rentes, 106f 30c.

FRANKFORT, June 19.—United States bonds new 5s, 102½.

BERLIN, June 19.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 248,000 marks.

Breadstuffs.

Breadstuffs interests yesterday, in the local market, were devoid of life. Prime dry grain—wheat, corn and rye—suited to the export trade, was offered with reserve and at strong prices, checking operations, though the easier range of ocean freights favored, and only a small proportion of the available supply of grain here is soft and otherwise out of condition, and this forms a serious hindrance to a free export movement. Spring wheat of this class, particularly of Minnesota product, was pressed for sale at much lower figures.—*N. Y. Bulletin, 17th.*

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

W. J. Hammond 81..... 2 J. W. Porter m..... 1
J Moorhead b..... 2 5

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thomson S Co m.....10 J. Painter & Son m 4
Carnegie & Co m..... 12 Lewis O. & F'n.. 1
Lewis O. & F'n..... 2 Lewis O. & F'n.. 1
Total..... 24

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Fur o..... 12 Shoen'y H & Co o.. 6
Lewis B. & D'n..... 1 Isabella Fur o..... 5
Lewis O. & F'r i..... 6
Total..... 30

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 19, 1876.

General business continues dull, more so than usual, even at this particular time, when it is always sluggish, and it is not probable that there will be any decided change for the better until the fall trade sets in. The Grain business continues very dull, and notwithstanding stocks here are small, prices are weak and drooping. Flour also dull. The Hog products have stiffened up materially, and as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations from ¼ to ½ a cent ₱ lb. In Groceries, trade continues quiet, and there is nothing new to record, except that both Sugars and Coffees are firmer. Butter continues dull; Eggs firmer and higher. Hay very dull and lower, and the same is true of Mill Feed. Indeed, depreciation in values continues to be the order of the day, hence business is very unsatisfactory, as there has been little or no margin for profit, and there is consid rable complaint in regard to collections.

Since the date of our last review, we have had considerable rain, which was badly needed by the grass crops, and the prospects at the present writing are all that could be desired for an abundant harvest.

ASHES—Trade continues dull, and prices are lower: Common Soda, 2¾a3c; Refined do., 3¾a 3¾c; Arsenic, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 4c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₱ bbl to the city and ₱ to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

APPLES—In consequence of the abundance of berries and other small fruits, there is very little call for green apples and the supply of old crop is about exhausted; quotable at $3@3 ₱ bbl in a small way.

BEANS—The market continues very dull, and while the supply is small, it is fully equal to present wants—scarcely enough doing to establish quotations; may be quoted, in a jobbing way, at $1@1.10 ₱ bu. for navies. However, it will be some time yet before new crop make their appearance, and if there is any inquiry in the meantime, prices might possibly improve.

BUTTER—The market continues overstocked, and prices are weak and in buyers favor; strictly prime solid packed selling at 15a16c; common to fair, 10a14c; Peddlers and farmers are not getting enough to supply the market, hence for the present commission merchants are doing next to nothing. However, a feeling prevails that the bottom of the pan has been reached; there is no question but the low prices will check receipts, and then the time is at hand when there is always more or less packed for the fall and winter.

BROOM CORN—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice hurl, 5c; No. 2 hurl, 4c; good to choice green brush, 5c; red tipped, 7c; inclines and covers, 3a5c; crooked, 4a5c.

BRUSHES—Trade very quiet, and the demand is very limited; quotable, $10@11 ₱ gross: Gray, $14@20; White Bristle, $22@36; Shoe, $12a 0; Horse (wood backs) $22@36; Horse (leather backs) $30@42; Extra white-wash, $16@25; Common do, $24 @30.

BELTING—Following are the current rates for best belting:

	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foo
1	0 06	11	0 55
1½	12	12	60
2	13	6	66
2½	24	7	77
3	30	8	90
3½	36 10	9	1 02
4	42	10	1 02
4½	48 14		

Discount 15 to 30 per cent. as to quality and quantity.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way: No 1 Plain.....$16 00 ₱ thousand
No 2 do.....12 00 do
No 1 Painted.....24 00 do
Tuy Painted.....12 50 do

BREESWAX—There is a steady demand at 30a35c as to quality.

BROOMS—There is a fair demand, but the market declines and prices are low owing to the stiffness of any further decline. Manufacturers generally complain of meagre profits at present prices.

FLOUR—There is a steady consumptive demand for good standard flours. There is a small supply of low grade offering, and it is very dull, as it is not wanted. Dealers nearly all report that Spring Wheat will be obtained; to a considerable extent in the place of winters in this market, as it is giving much better satisfaction; bakers are using more of the former than for a couple of years past, and are using a much larger proportion than usual. In regard to the immediate future of the market, the probability is that there will be no change for well known brands during the next 30 or 40 days; however, if the yield or the coming wheat crop should turn out more than the present crop, clouds on the only a question of time, unless something extraordinary should occur—a foreign war for instance. We continue below our quotations of last week: Extra Spring wheat flours, $6.00@6.75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6.50@7; ambers, $7.25@7.50; white and family, $7.50@8; Ohio, $6.50@8.50. Rye Flour, 4.75@5.

FISH—Mackerel, as will be seen, are down considerably, as we also Lake Herring, while Split Labrador is higher. Following are the current rates:

No 1 Mess Mackerel.....	$24 00	₱ bbl.	
No 1 do	22 00	do	
No 2 Shore do	20 00	do	
Large No 3 do	14 00	do	
Split Labrador Herring.....	8 00	do	
Whitefish.....	5 75	₱ half bbl	
Lake Herring.....	2 50	₱ bbl	
Large Georges Codfish.....	8	₱ lb	
Medium do.....	6	do	
Boneless Codfish.....	7	do	
Halibut.....	12	50	do
No 1 Herring.....	40c	₱ box	
Scaled do.....	50c	do	
Smoked Bloater Herring.....	$1.75	do	

FEATHERS—In fair demand for this season of the year, and sales reported at 50@55c ₱ lb for prime.

GINSENG—New has not arrived in sufficient shippers particularly against shipping to-day or thoroughly dry.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The late bulge from Rio, dated 14th inst., is favorable to holders; shipments to the United States being light, stock diminishing and prices firmly maintained. The European advices show a firmer market at advanced quotations for all descriptions. The absence of late reports from Santos leaves the crop in Brazil indicates that the crop is at last an average one, if not very large; and will tend to hold prices down. In the interior, however, the market is firm. The Sugar is held strong, and the demand active. N. O. Molasses firm. Syrups easy. Rice steady. Teas inactive and lower. Spices dull.

SUGAR.			
Carolina.....	6½a7	Louisiana.....	6¼a6¾
LUGARS.			
Cut Loaf.....	12	Standard A.....	10¾
Crushed.....	11¾	Standard Ex C..	10¼
Granulated.....	11¾	Ref. Yellow....	8¾a 9¾
Powdered.....	11¾	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9
Standard A.....	10¾		
SYRUPS.			
Choice.....	65	a70	Fair..... a65
Prime.....	60	a65	Dark..... 45 a50
MOLASSES.			
N. O. Choice.....	65		N. O. strictly prime 62
Fair.....	60		Demara..... 50a55
TEAS.			
Young Hyson.....	35a60	English Breakfast..	40a85
Gunpowder.....	45a0	90	Oolong..... 35a85
Imperial.....	40a	75	Souchong..... 35a55
COFFEE.			
Fancy Rio.....	23	a	c Rio (₱ pkgs)... 26
Prime Rio.....	21½a22		Rio (loose)..... 25¾
Low do.....	20	21	Roasted Java..... 30
Old Gov Java..	32		
SOAPS.			
Best Wax.....	7¾		Babbitt's Best, per
Superior Wax..	6¾		box..... 7 00
Woman's Friend	5¾		White Russian, per
Duchess, per box	3 50		box..... 6 00
FRUITS.			
Val. Raisins....	10½a11		Turkish Prunes 6 @ 6¾
L. Raisins, per box	2 25		French Prunes 7 @11
Currents, per lb...	7½		
SUNDRIES.			
Silver gloss Starch.....			9¾
Pearl Starch.....			4½@ 5
Sal Soda, in kegs.....			2½ @ 3
Bi Carb Soda, boxes.....			5 a 6
Bi Carb Soda, kegs.....			8
Concentrated Lye.....			4 50
Pearl Barley, per ₱ bbl.....			5 50
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B.....			7 00
Oat Meal, half bbls.....			4 00
German Mills.....			4 25
Shot—drop.....			2 50
Shot—buck.....			2 50

GRAIN—Trade in our market continues exceedingly dull, more so than ordinarily at this season of the year, when it is always dull, and there is no prospect of any improvement; stocks here are light but so is the demand, which is restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, and while prices are weak, there has been no quotable decline since the date of our last review. Many dealers report that they never knew business to be so dull here as it has been ever since the first of the year, and, in addition, in consequence of an almost uninterrupted shrinkage in values, there has been no margin on the contrary a loss. There is not much call for Wheat, but the supply of strictly No. 1 winter is light, and prices in consequence are still maintained; No. 1 crop 1875, $1.30a1.32½ do 1874, $1.35a1.40. Low grade Wheat is not wanted at any price, and there is no demand for white Wheat. There is considerable fluctuation in Chicago, but there is very little Spring Wheat used hereabouts, hence the fluctuations there have very little influence here excepting on those who are operating there on margins. The Oat market continues overstocked and very dull, and prices have still further declined; we now quote at 34a36 for mixed to white. It was thought that prices would rule higher, as they frequently do just before harvest, but it appears that the supply in first hands is unusually large, and as there is every prospect of a big crop, there is a general disposition to realize. If the present crop should turn out as well as it now promises, prices will no doubt rule very low the coming fall—some operators predict that 25s will be the ruling price. Corn in very limited supply, both Ear and Shelled, but there is very little inquiry, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish rates. Shelled is quotable on track at 52a 55, for fair mixed to prime Yell w, and Ear at 50a 53. The hot weather and low price of Oats combined, have curtailed the consumption of Ear very materially. Rye continues quiet and unchanged, 74a80.

HEMP—$125a130 ₱ ton for Ky. Rough.

HAY—The market continues very dull, and with liberal receipts, the supply accumulating and a general disposition to sell, prices are weak and lower; we reduce our quotations for baled to $12a13 for No. 1 timothy, and $9a10 for No. 2. Loose from country wagons, $10@15.

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report. There is a good demand for heavy steers, but cows, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell. We quote:

Green Salted Cows.....	6¾a 7
Green Salted Steers, Light.....	7¾a 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy.....	9 a 9½
Green Salted Calf.....	9 11
Green Butcher Cows.....	5½
Green Butcher Steers, light.....	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy.....	7
Green Butcher Calf.....	9a 10

LEATHER—General market rather quiet. Rough Leather in fair demand for choice stuff, but common grades a drug in the market. Upper and Kip—no demand except for usual hand-to-mouth actual orders. Calf and Red Sole in good demand in small lots. We quote:

Oak Sole, country.....	0.30@ 0.34
Oak Sole, city.....	0.32@ 0.36
Rod Sole, B.A. heavy and mid.....	0.29@ 0.30
Rod Sole, Oronoco.....	0.27@ 0.28
Rod Sole, good dgt.....	0.26@ 0.28
Oak, Rough.....	0.23@ 0.27
Harness, city oak.....	0.33@ 0.38
Harness, country.....	0.30@ 0.34
Harness, No. 2 and common.....	0.23@ 0.32
Fair skirting.....	0.30@ 0.34
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz.....	84.00@86.00
Belt Leather.....	0.40@ 0.44
Finished Calf.....	0.90@ 1.00
Finished Upper, ₱ foot.....	0.18@ 0.22
Finished Kips.....	0.80@ 0.90

LIME—Trade continues quiet at rates. The supply has been mostly from Ohio, prime timber selling from $8 to $15 per cubic; Hemlock from $5 to $7; sawed lumber, for which there is a small demand, at $14 to $18 per M., as to quality, and from $10 to $15 for coarse lots. Yard trade is quiet; some dealers report better trade than last year at same time. We quote:

First Clear.....	$45 00
Second Clear.....	40 00
Select Common.....	22 00
Coarse Common.....	18 00
Flooring, No 1 per M.....	24 00
" No 2.....	22 00
Mouulded Weatherboarding.....	22 00
Shingles.....	28 00
Shingles.....	4 50
Lath.....	2 50

MILL FEED—The market continues very dull, and prices are weak, although not quotably lower, with liberal receipts. Middlings, $10@11 ₱ gross; on wharf and track, $13a13½; Seconds and Shorts, $14a16; Middlings, $18a20; Chopped Feed, $20a22 ₱ ton as to quality.

OILS—Firmer, in keeping with the late advance in Lard. We quote: Extra Winter Strained, 96c ₱ gallon; Spring, 90c; Summer, 85c; Lard, 70c; Miners', 60c; Linseed, 60a62c. Carbon quoted at 11¾a12 cents ₱ gallon in a jobbing way. Linseed Oil, 60a62c.

PECANS—In light request at unchanged prices.

PEA-NUTS—Dull, especially Tennessee red, which we quote at 4a5½c. Tennessee white selling in job lots at 6a7c for choice and 5½c for dirty and badly handled. Virginia held at 8½c for strictly choice—while some lots of very inferior are on the market at much less prices.

POULTRY—Live Chickens selling, by the coop, at 50a60c ₱ pair for young, and 65a70c ₱ pair for old.

POTATOES—The supply of old crop has been light during the past week, although fully up to the demand, which was also light; the market rather dull, but while better rates may have been obtained in some instances, there was no general advance. Prime stock, the supply of which is now about equal to the demand, sold readily at full rates, while common grades were dull. Included in the sales were: 48 at $3.45@3.50 per bbl for Rose, and 45 $2.75a2.75 for lambs; 120, at 3¾a3c per lb for former, and $2.80@ 4 per head for latter; 166 fair to extra sheepskins at 2½ per lb; 50 at $2.50 per head; 30 at $2.75 per head; 40 at $2a2.25; 30 at $2 per head to 6¾c per lb; 30 at 4½c per lb for sheep and 6½ per head for lambs.

The stock on sale was reported as follows:

H. Nagle.....	48	P. Shettemanlle.....	120
M. Humes.....	106	G. Ramerjon.....	30
A. Stakeley.....	42	W. Fowler.....	34
H. Rouge.....	40	J. Montgomery.....	75
J. Henderson.....	27	Sperring & Mc'Cleary	47
J. F. Neeley.....	42	C. M. Heimes.....	30
G. Fabrion.....	41		
Total.....			727
Total last Monday.....			917

HOGS

Were in light supply, and in consequence of the advance at East Liberty and other points, prices ruled 20a25c per cwt; however, the demand was very light, as it always is at this season of the year. Sales were reported, in a retail way, at 6¼a6¾ gross mostly at 6¾a6¾.

FRESH COWS.

There were 22 on sale to-day, and while, taking quality into consideration, there was no quotable change in prices; the market was reported dull. Sales reported: H. Shoup, 2; Jas. Murphy, 2; P. Shettmantle, 4 at $35@45; J. Montgomery, 1 for $40; W. Wertz, 6 at $35a50; J. Henders n, 1 for $47. Unsold—H. Nagle, 2; A. Stakeley, 4; G. Hamerly, 1.

VEAL CALVES.

Continue scarce, and still command full prices in consequence; 5½a5½c per lb, as to quality.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 19, 1876.

The Crude market was weak to-day, and prices, as compared with Saturday, were lower. United quoted at $1.07¼@1.08¾, and immediate shipment at $1.20@1.17½. Refined quiet and unchanged; Philadelphia delivery, 14¾c; Baltimore, 14@14½c; on cars here, 11½c. The river is again in good condition for shipping to Richmond, via Huntington, and the outside refineries will take advantage of it; it is but proper to state, however, that at no time yet have shipments been suspended in consequence of low water, and we apprehend that the water will not get down that low this summer as to stop shipments entirely.

Oil Barrel market continues quiet and unchanged; countries, $1.05; city make, 1.20@1.25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 19, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet, but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates: No. 2 Chicago spring $1.03¾@1.04 spot; $1.04¾ July; $1.04¾ August; No. 3 83½c; rejected 75½c. Corn active, firm and higher: No. 2 48¾c spot; 46¾c July; 46¾c August; rejected 41¾@41¾c. Oats fairly active; a shade higher; No. 2 30¾c spot and July; rejected 24¾c. Rye firmer at 70@70½c. Barley quiet at 87½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened strong and closed unsettled: $10.12½@10.25 spot or July; $10.30 August; $10.50@10.55 September. Lard dull; $11.42½ spot or July; $11.55@11.57½ August. Bulk meats firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.10 asked.

CO.—Call Board wheat closed lower; $1.04 July; $1.04¾ August. Corn easier; 46⅞c June; 46¾c July; 46¾@46⅝ August. Oats lower; 26c cash; 30¾c July. Pork lower; $10.05 July; $10.25 August. Lard: $11.37½ July.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Flour in moderate demand; receipts 12,600 barrels; superfine western and State $4.75@5.25; common to good $4.95@ 5.10; good to choice $5.20@5.65; white wheat extra Ohio $5.75@7.75; extra Genesee $5.75@7.50. Southern dull at 5@6. Rye flour steady at $4.75@5.25. Corn meal steady at $2.75@3.15. Wheat firm and more doing, receipts 235,000 bush; No. 1 spring $1.25@1.27½ rejected spring $1.02; ungraded spring $1.02@1.22; white Michigan $1.40; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.17@1.20; No. 2 Chicago $1.10. Rye firm; State 92@96c. Barley and Malt firm. Corn closing firm; receipts 111,000 bush; western mixed damaged and heated 48@52c; mixed no grade 53@55c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 117,000 bush; western mixed and State 33@34c. Hay and hops firm. Coffee firm; Rio in cargoes 15@16c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8¾c. Rice and Molasses quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 8¾c; refined 14½c. Cut Meats steady at 10½@11c. Pork firm; mess $10.12½@10.25; do city 11c. Lard dull at $11.06@11.05. Butter firm; western 18@21c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1.12½.

Foreign.

LONDON, June 19.—Refined petroleum 10¾@ 10¾d.

ANTWERP, June 19.—Refined petroleum 28¾f.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Cotton dull at 6 3-16@ 6 7-16d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 6,400 bales American. California white wheat average 9s 10½d@10s 1d; Club 10s 2½d@10s 6d; red western spring 9s 2 to No. 1 8s 4½@8s 7d; winter 9s 6d@9s 10d. Flour: 22s@24s. Corn 26s@25s. Oats 24s@25s. Barley 34s@36s. Peas: Canadian 36s@36s. Cheese: Cwt 50s@53s. Lard 54s. Cheese 85s. Tallow 42s. Refined petroleum 10¾@11d; spirits 8d.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—Flour firm; superfine $3.75@4; double $4.20@4.50; treble $4.75@ 5.25. Corn meal quiet at $2.37½@2.50. Hay quiet; prime to choice $15@17. Pork quiet at $10@10½. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear 8¼c. Lard quiet; shoulders 7¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 9c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 12¾c. Whisky firm at $1.11 for high wines. Sugar firm; fair to prime 7¾@8¾c; prime 8¾c. Molasses quiet at 42@57c. Rice quiet at 4 @6½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Flour firm; extra $4.25@4.75; Western $4.75@5.25; Pennsylvania $4.75@5.25; family $5.50@6.10. Wheat firm; prime red western 90@91.10; Pennsylvania red $1.09@1.11; amber $1.11@1.13. Corn $1.05@1.50 for yellow; mixed 54@55c; white 58c. Oats quiet; white 36@42c; mixed 26@34c. Whisky: western $1.12. Provisions quiet; mess 10½@11c; family 14½c. Butter quiet: New York and Bradford county extra 21@22c; first 20@22c; western extra 18@20c; fair to good 15@17c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs firm at 16@16c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Cotton dull at 11½c. Flour dull at $5@5.37½. Wheat dull at $1.02@ 1.15. Corn steady at 46@47c. Oats dull at 28@36c. Rye dull at 70@72c. Barley dull and nominal. Lard, demand fair and market firm; steam 11½@ 11¾c; kettle 13@13½c. Bulk meats: shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 10c; clear 10¾c. Bacon: shoulders $8.50; clear rib sides $10.75; clear $11. Whisky firm at $1.10. Butter quiet; western reserve 17@18c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, June 19.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat inactive; No. 3 white Wabash $1.20; No. 1 white Michigan held at $1.23½; amber spot and June $1.21; No. 2 white Michigan $1.17½. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed 43½c. Oats steady; No. 2 29½c. Rye firmer; No. 2 66c. Oats steady; No. 2 29½c. Rye in fair demand at 70c. Barley quiet. Bagging: No. 2 spring 7½c; No. 1 8½c. Timothy seed: prime 85c; choice $1.10; fancy $1.20. Clover seed 50@55c. Lard 54c. Cheese 8½. Tallow 42½a8. Refined petroleum 10¾@11c; spirits 8d.

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Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened weak and a shade lower; closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1.25¼; No. 2 do. 20; No. 2 $1.03½; No. 3 do. 87½c. Corn firmer; No. 2 46c. Oats steady; No. 2 29½c. Rye in fair demand; No. 1 70c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring 87½c; No. 3 do. 77½c; sample 85c. Oats steady; No. 2 29½c. Rye in fair demand at 70c. Barley quiet. Bagging: No. 2 spring 7½c; No. 1 8½c. Timothy seed: prime 85c; choice $1.10; fancy $1.20. Clover seed 50@55c. Lard 54c. Cheese 8½. Tallow 42½a8. Refined petroleum 10¾@11c; spirits 8d.

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FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Gormley's Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and accounts reasonably remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, June 20, 1876.

The money market remains entirely quiet, with no distinctive features of any character. What we have said, during the past several days, is still true in every particular. One of the most noticeable features in finances is the complete reversion in the currency movement in the last few days. There has been but little sent out to any part of the country for several days, but to-day there was scarcely any, and on the contrary there were large amounts coming in from all quarters, thus making it apparent that marketing in the country has a opped, and that the farmers are disposed to hold on to what they have for higher prices.

The telegrams of failures in Europe, including that at Cardiff, England, to-day, point to a worse prostration of the industries of that country than we have here at the present. The general outlook in this country, and particularly in this city, is much more hopeful than otherwise, and that of England is singularly depressed. It is she has a gold currency and we have not.

—Some interesting statistical facts, recently collated and printed, show that, so much suspects silver, the whole tendency of supply and demand during the last years has been to put down its value, and that, in respect to gold, the course of supply and demand has tended only to augment its value. It cannot be denied that the causes leading to the present disturbance of the silver market are of a fundamental character. An intelligent foresight on the parts of the Governments and banks might have prevented its degradement entirely, and the intelligent moderation of the same authorities might do a great deal towards bringing the two metals back to their usual relative standard, but, at the moment, we see little disposition to treat the situation otherwise than in a way that is calculated to aggravate its difficulties. Senator Sharon, the chief author of the whole trouble, persists in coining gold; Vienna demands of the Austrian Government the adoption of the gold standard; a school of French scientists, so called, urge the single standard of France; and a class of English investors in India securities are asking that gold be made the lawful money of India. All these things are difficult, perhaps impossible, but they do not the less on that account stand in the way of adopting the policy of recognizing the claims of both metals as equal as currency.—*Phila. North American.*

—Five million nine hundred thousand dollars worth of soda, it is stated, are yearly imported into the United States for use in the arts. Six hundred miles west of Omaha, and about forty miles north of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, there is said to be an inexhaustible supply of the carbonate in a much purer form than the crude imported ash. In one place there the surface deposit many acres in extent, and six feet deep, while alkaline lakes and smaller deposits are here abouts. It is also stated that when the branch railroad is constructed to the deposit, the material can be placed in the markets of the coast at about three-fifths the cost of the foreign article.

—The bill passed by the Connecticut House of Representatives to reduce the legal rate of interest to 6 per cent., provides, however, that the borrower may pay, or agree to pay, the taxes assessed and paid upon the loan, and, in computing interest, 60 days may be considered a year. Any person who shall receive directly or indirectly more than at the rate authorized shall forfeit the interest for the time so taken.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Hugh Lafferty, trustee to Andrew Hanenstein, January 17, 1876, two lots on Carson street, Southside, $400.

Geo. Fridger et ux. to Dr. L. C. Hail, December 16, 1875; lots Nos. 8, 10 and 11 in Etna borough, $4,200.

John H. Bennett et al. to S. A. McClung, March 29, 1876; lot on Sterrett street, Twelfth ward, city, $1,000.

Fred. Forrest et ux. to William Kay et, June 7, 1876; lot No. 44 in Bates' plan Reserve borough, $600.

Andrew Keeney to Wm. Boyd, February 11, 1869; lot on Fortieth street, Seventeenth ward, city, $600.

John H. Hare, Sheriff to the East Liberty Savings and Deposit Bank, December 18, 1875; interest of W. J. Ober to lot on Station street, Nineteenth ward, city, $1,000.

Jacob Staple to Jesse Maple, March 3, 1876; 43 acres and 134 perches, 7 acres of timber, $4,461.

L. S. Phillips to Mary A. Trich, June 2, 1876; lot on Fifth street, Third ward, McK. sport, $2,000.

John Trich to L. S. Phillips, June 1, 1876; the above lot.

Conrad Schalk to John Trich, April 13, 15-6; lot in Twenty-ward, Allegheny, $1,000.

T. A. Mellon to John Trich, September 29, 1875; lot in Pitt's grant in McKeesport, $600.

L. Vogt et ux. to Elizabeth K bert, May 22, 1876; lot on Thirty-seventh street, Twenty-fifth ward, $1,000.

C. Greer to Geo. Greer, June 13, 1876; lot on Forty-first street, Seventeenth ward, city, ——.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 70 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112¾	5-20's 1868—coupons	118
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	124	10-40's	113½
" 1881	118	Currency 6's	122¾
" 5-20's, coup	118½	6 per cents	117½
5-20's 1867	122	10-40's coupons	113½
		ALLWAYS.	
N. Y. Central	106¾	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Erie	18	Union Pacific	60
L. S. & M. S.	77½	Toledo & Wabash	20
C. C. & I. C.	4	Harlem	128½
Pac. Mail	32¾	Adams Express	109½
Pac. Pref.	45½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	65
Michigan Southern	85½	U. S. Express	71½
Ills. Central	97½	Pacific R. of Mo.	97½
Northwestern Com.	42¾	Quicksilver	15¾
" Pref.	65¾	Fort Wayne	116
Rock Island	106¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12½
Clev. & Pitts.	92	Panama	
Pittsburgh	98½	Iron Mountain	2
Western Union Tel.	82¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (8)	52¾	Cen. Trans. (B)	40
Reading (3)	44¾	Empire do. (B)	
N. Y. Central (6)	101	A. V. R. R. 7.30(B)	102
Oil Creek (8)		N. C. & St. L. 7's(B)	93
Lehigh Valley (A)	60	N. Pacific bonds—none	

NEW YORK, June 19, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@3½; prime mercantile paper 3½@4½. The customs receipts were $335,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $97,000. The clearings were $9,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 481½@482. Gold opened and closed at 112¾, with sales in the interim at 112¾. The borrowing rates were 1 to 2 per annum, and 1-64 per diem. Loans were also made flat and at 2 for carrying. Governments were strong and in good demand. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were steady. The stock market was firm and higher in early dealings for western shares, but otherwise was quiet and dull. There was a break in the coal roads, which had a depressing influence on the general market. New Jersey Central declined to 76¾. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 104½, regular and to 104¾ seller sixty, and Delaware & Hudson Canal to 105. Shortly before the close the market became firm and prices advanced ¼ to 1 per cent., with the greatest improvement in the coal shares. The transactions were a limited character, and report freely circulated during the morning that the Delaware & Hudson would pass a dividend. The transactions were 83,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Western Union, 13,000 Northwestern, 5,000 Rock Island, 10,500 St. Louis, and 20,000 Lake Shore.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 124; 5-20s of '65, 118; do '65 new, 121¾; do of '67, 122¾; do of '68, 123½; new 5s, 117½; 10-40s, 114; Coupons, 113¾; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 41; do. new, 44; Virginia new, 57; do. old, 28; Missouri sixes, 107¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 82¾; Quicksilver, 13; do preferred, 18; Pacific Mail, 32½; Mariposa, 3½; do preferred, 6½; Adams Express, 109¾; Erie, 18¾; do preferred, 19; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 66; American Express, 56; United States Express, 71½; New York Central, 106½; Harlem, 134½; do preferred, 141; Michigan Central, 97; Illinois Central, 97½; Union Pacific, 60; Lake Shore, 85; Illinois Central, 96½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92¾; Northwestern, 42; do preferred, 65¾; Fort Wayne, 116½; *New Jersey Central*, 101; Rock Island, 106¾; Alton, 97½; do preferred, 125; Toledo & Wabash, 7; do. preferred, 24; Pacific Mail, 32½; Terre Haute, 16½; do. preferred, 114; Chicago & Alton, 125½; preferred, 136; Ohio & Mississippi, 18¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 105¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14; Missouri Pacific, 97½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102¾; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 119½; St. Paul, 39¾; do preferred, 72; Central Pacific Bonds, 109¾; Union Pacific land grant, 109¾; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 98.

LONDON, June 19.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £67,000. Consols for 7-16, 5-20s of '65, 105¼; do of '67, 106¾; 10-40s, 107¾; new 5s, 108¾; New York Central, 93; Illinois, 72½; do preferred, 19.

PARIS, June 19.—Rentes, 106f 22c.

FRANKFORT, June 19.—United States bonds new 5s, 103½.

BERLIN, June 19.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 283,000 marks.

Breadstuffs.

Breadstuffs interests yesterday, in the local market, were devoid of life. Prime dry grain—wheat, corn and rye—suited to the export trade, was ordered with reserve and at strong prices, checking operations, though the easier range of ocean freights favored shippers. An unusual proportion of the available supply of grain here is soft and otherwise out of condition, and this forms a serious hindrance to a free export movement. Spring wheat of this class, particularly of Minnesota product, was peculiar for sale at much lower figures.—*N. Y. Bulletin*, 17th.

Receipts of Breadstuffs, Provisions, Live Stock and Coal at Pittsburgh.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

W. J. Hammond & Co.	1	J. W. Porter & Co.	1
J. Moorhead & ———	2		
Total			5

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thomas & Co'm	10	J. Painter & Son	4
Carnegie & Co	2	Isabella Fur'o	5
Lewis D. & Co	2	Lewis O. & P'm	1
Total			24

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lacy Fur'o	12	Shoen'r B. & Co	6
Lewis B. & D'm	1	Isabella Fur'o	5
Lewis O. & P'r	6		
Total			30

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 19, 1876.

General business continues dull, more so than usual, even at this particular time, when it is always sluggish, and it is not probable that there will be any decided change for the better until the fall trade sets in. The Grain business continues very dull, and notwithstanding stocks here are small, prices are weak and dropping. Flour also dull. The Hog products have stiffened up materially, and as will be seen, we have advanced our quotations from ¼ to ½ a cent ₱ lb. In Groceries, trade continues quiet, and there is nothing new to record, except that both Sugars and Coffees are firmer. Butter continues dull; Eggs firmer and higher. Hay very dull and lower, and the same is true of Mill Feed. Indeed, depreciation in values continues to be the order of the day, hence business is very unsatisfactory, as there has been little or no margin for profit, and there is consid rable complaint in regard to collections.

Since the date of our last review, we have had considerable rain, which was badly needed by the growing crops, and the prospects at the present writing are all that could be desired for an abundant harvest.

ASHES.—Trade continues dull, and prices are lower: Common Soda, 2¾@3c; Refined do., 3½@3¾c; Bicarb., 4c; Nitrate Soda, 4c.

ALE.—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₱ bbl to the city and ₱ to country; XX ₱ bbl; India ₱ bbl. half bbls in proportion.

APPLES.—In consequence of the abundance of berries and other small fruits, there is very little call for green apples and the supply of old crop is about exhausted; quotable at $2@3 ₱ bbl in a small way.

BEANS.—The market continues very dull, and while the supply is small, it is fully equal to present wants—scarcely enough doing to establish quotations; may be quoted, in a jobbing way, at $1.10 ₱ bu, for navies. However, it will be some time yet before new crop make their appearance, and if there is any inquiry in the meantime, prices might possibly improve.

BUTTER.—The market continues overstocked, and prices are weak and in buyers favor; strictly prime solid packed selling at 15a16c; common to fair, 10a12c. Peddlers and farmers are by no means in enough to supply the market, hence for the present commission merchants are doing next to nothing. However, the feeling begins to prevail that hard times has been reached; there is no question but the low prices will check receipts, and then the time is at hand when there will always more or less packed for the fall and winter.

BROOM CORN.—Dull; sales in small lots only. We quote: Choice No. 1, Hurl, 9c; No. 2 Hurl, 8c; choice green brush, 8c; red tipped, 7c; inside and covers, 5@6c; crooked, 3@4c.

BRUSHES.—White Scrubbing, $2.25@2.50; Gray, $1.75@2; White Bristle, $2.25@3; Shoe, $1.75@2; Stencil, $2.50@3; Hair, $2.25@3; Horse (Leather backs) $4.50@5; Horse (Wood backs) $2.25@3; Hors. (Leather backs) $3@3.25; Extra white-wash, $1.87½; Common do, $1.25@1.50.

BELTING—Following are the current rates for best belting:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foo
1	12½	12	$ 60
2	18	13	66
2½	24	14	72
3	30	15	78
4	36	16	1 35
5	42	17	1 38
6	48	18	1 44

Discount 15 to 30 per cent. as to quality and quantity.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way: No 1 Unfinished.....$18 ₱ thousand
No 2 do ..... 12 00 do
No 1 Painted ..... 24 00 do
Toy Painted ..... 12 50 do

BEESWAX—There is a steady demand at 30a35c, as to quality.

BROOMS—There is a fair demand, but the market lacks activity, and prices are too low to admit of much profit. Manufacturers generally make complain of meagre profits at present prices.

No 1 Hurl.....$1.75
No 2 Hurl 1,75
No 3 Hurl 2,00
No 4 Hurl 2,25
No 5 Hurl 2,75
No 4 Parlor Brush 2,75
No 5 Hurl 3,00
No 6 Hurl 3,25
No 7 Hurl 3,50
No 4 carpet 3,75
No 5 carpet 4,00

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Following are the jobbing rates: White Lime—Cleveland and Fremont, $1.40 ₱ bbl; Ohio, $1, 30at.45. Cement—Rosendale $2a2.50 ₱ bbl; Youghiogheny, $2, 00at.25; Louisville, $2.00a2.25; New Lisbon, $2.25a2.75; Portland, $3.50a4.50. Plaster—Peach's (calcined), $4a4.25; New York, $3.50a3.75; Michigan, $2.50a3.75. Land Plaster, $3a3.50. White Sand, $1.50a1.75 ₱ bbl.

COOPERAGE—Quiet, but prices well sustained with moderate business. Prime dry pointed Flour barrels, 90c; do matched, 94; bucked staves, 94; matched, 83; split heading, 40; sawed do, 42; rough staves, $22. Oil barrels dull; counties, $1,45; city sake, $1.20a1.25

CHEESE—There is a fair demand, and the supply here is light, the receipts recently having been small. We quote prime as to quality: prime new Ohio Factory, 10-10½c in a jobbing way. The general tone of the market is scarcely as firm as it was a week ago, in consequence of unfavorable reports from New York.

CANNED GOODS—Are dull, in consequence of the abundance of fresh vegetables and Berries, and the season is about over; dealers are anxious to close out stock, and prices are weak and drooping. Following are the current jobbing rates:

2 lb Standard Peaches	$1 90	2 lb Extra Pears	$1 90
2 lb Blueberries	2 00	2 lb Common Pears	2 00
2 lb White Cherries	2 75	2 lb Pine Apple	2 00
2 lb Red Cherries	2 00	2 lb Quinces	1 90
2 lb Gooseberries	1 90	2 lb Raspberries	2 75
2 lb Damson Plums	1 75	2 lb Strawberries	2 75
2 lb Egg Plums	2 00	2 lb Lima Beans	1 50
2 lb Damson Plums	2 50	2 lb String Beans	1 50
2 lb Peaches	2 25	2 lb Succotash	1 75
2 lb Peaches	2 25	2 lb Peas	2 25
2 lb Extra Peaches	2 50	2 lb Tomatoes	1 75

We quote the American Fruit Co.'s fruit as follows:

Pineapple	$2 00
Peaches	2 00
Damson Plums	2 00
Egg Plums	2 00
Green Gages	2 00
Blueberries	2 00
Cherries	2 00
Raspberries	2 00
Strawberries	2 00
Quinces	2 00

COAL AND COKE—Coke remains about as last quoted; $2.40a2.50 per ton delivered here. Coal, 5a5½ ₱ bu, on a round lot way, and trade very dull.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—Business continues exceedingly dull, and even the sharp decline noted in our last review does not appear to have finished the demand. Following are the current rates:

Manila, assorted sizes	15½ cts. per lb
Sisal	14½ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	12½ "
Hay, stave and leather twine	— "

COTTON WICK, OIL WELL DRILLING CARDS, &c.

Hawser laid	14½ cts. per lb
" Bolt Rope Yarns	15½ "
Sand Pump Rope	14½ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ Inch diameter and upward	9¾ cts. per lb
⅜ "	10¼ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	11½ "
Manilla	9 "

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement to note in the demand, nor is it likely that there will be until next winter, in view of the fact that there is an abundance of fresh fruits in the market already and the supply will be increased from this on. Apples quoted nominally at 3½@3½c per lb; Peaches, 4½@5c; Apricots, 10½@11c and 7½@8 for pecled.

EGGS—The market has stiffened up somewhat within the past few days, and since the date of our last weekly report prices have been advanced half per dozen, and we now quote fresh stock at 14a15c. The improvement to which reference has just been made, was owing more to diminished receipts than any improvement in the demand, as the consumption is always light during the hot weather.

FLOUR—There is scarcely consumptive demand for good standard flours. There is no scarcity of low grade offering, and it is very dull, as it is not wanted. Dealers supply all regular customers. Wheat flour is, to a considerable extent, taking the place of winter in this market, as it is cheaper and better satisfactory; bakers are using more of the former than for several years, and retailers are selling a much larger proportion than usual. In regard to the immediate future of the market, the probability is that there will be no change in well known brands during the next 30 or 60 days, however, if the yield of the coming wheat crop should prove unfavorable, as is generally thought to be early in the season, prices will take advantage of it; if winter is light, and prices in consequence are still maintained; No. 1 crop 1-75, $1,30a1.32½ 49 1874, $1.35a1.40. Low grade Wheat is not wanted at any price, and there is no demand for white Wheat. There is considerable fluctuation in Chicago, but there is very little Spring Wheat used hereabouts, hence the fluctuations there have very little influence here excepting on those who are operating there on margins. The Oat market continues overstocked and very dull, and prices have still further declined; we now quote at same for mixed as white. It was thought that prices would rule higher, as they frequently do just before harvest, but it appears that the supply in first hands is unusually large, and as there is every prospect of a big crop, there is a general disposition to realize. If the present crop should turn out as well as it now promises, prices will no doubt rule very low the coming fall—some operators predict that 25c will be the ruling price. Corn in very limited supply, both Far and Shelled, but there is very little inquiry, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish rates. Shelled is quotable on track at 52a55, for fair mixed to prime Yell w, and Ear at 50a53. The hot weather and low price of Oats combined, have curtailed the consumption of Ear very materially. Rye continues quiet and unchanged, 78a80.

HEMP—$125a130 ₱ ton for Ky. Rough.

HAY—The market continues very dull, and with liberal receipts, the supply accumulating and a general disposition to sell, prices are weak and lower; we now our quotations for baled to $12a13 for No. 1 timothy, and $9a10 for No. 2. Loose from country wagons, $14a15.

HIDES—The prices have declined since our last report, and there is a good demand for heavy cows and steers, bulls and damaged are lower and hard to sell. We quote:

Green Salted Cows	6½a 7
Green Salted Cows, Light	7½a 8
Green Salted Steers, Heavy	8 a 8½
Green Salted Steers	8½
Green Butcher Cows	5½
Green Butcher Steers, light	6
Green Butcher Steers, heavy	7
Green Butcher Calf	9a 10

LIVE CATTLE—General market rather quiet. Rough Leather in fair demand for choice article—common grades a drag in the market. Upper and Sole—no demand except for usual hand-to-mouth actual orders. Calf slow. Red Sole in good demand in small lots. We quote:

Oak Sole, country		0,26@ 0,34	
Oak Sole, city		0,36@ 0,40	
Oak Sole, B. A. heavy and mid		0,36@ 0,39	
Red Sole, Orenoco		0,27@ 0,29	
Red Sole, good dgd		0,24@ 0,26	
Kip, Rough		0,45@ 0,55	
Harness, city oak		0,37@ 0,38	
Harness, country		0,30@ 0,35	
Upper Leather, No. 1 and common		0,28@ 0,32	
Fair Skirting		0,40@ 0,42	
Fair Bridle, ₱ doz		$44,00@$46,00	
Bolt Leather		0,30@ 0,44	
Finished Calf		0,90@ 1,25	
Finished Upper, ₱ foot		0,20@ 0,22	
Finished Kips		0,60@ 0,90	

LUMBER—The number of sales the past week are mostly been sold, prime timber selling from $8 to $15 per cubic; Hemlock from $5 to $7; sawed lumber, for navies from $14 to $18 per M; to mix it up and from $10 to $13 for coarse lots. Yard trade is quiet; some dealers report a better trade than last year at same time. We quote:

First Clear	$45 00
Second Clear	40 00
Select Common	22 00
Coarse Common	18 00
Sheathing	16 00
Hem. Joist and Scantling	14 00
Flooring, No 1 per M	27 00
" No 2	25 00
" No 3	22 00
Moulded Weatherboarding	28 00
Battens	18 00
Shingles	4 50
Lath	3 00

NAILS—Trade in our market continues exceedingly dull, more so than ordinarily at this season of the year, when it is always dull, and there is but little prospect of any improvement; stocks here are light but so is the demand, which is restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants, and while prices are weak, there has been no quotable decline since the date of our last review. Many dealers report that they never knew business to be so dull here as it has been ever since the first of the year, and, in addition, in consequence of an almost uninterrupted shrinkage in values, there has been no margin on the contrary a loss. There is not much call for Wheat, but the supply of strictly No. 1 winter is light, and prices in consequence are still maintained; No. 1 crop 1-75, $1,30a1.32½ 49 1874, $1.35a1.40. Low grade Wheat is not wanted at any price, and there is no demand for white Wheat. There is considerable fluctuation in Chicago, but there is very little Spring Wheat used hereabouts, hence the fluctuations there have very little influence here excepting on those who are operating there on margins. The Oat market continues overstocked and very dull, and prices have still further declined; we now quote at same for mixed as white. It was thought that prices would rule higher, as they frequently do just before harvest, but it appears that the supply in first hands is unusually large, and as there is every prospect of a big crop, there is a general disposition to realize. If the present crop should turn out as well as it now promises, prices will no doubt rule very low the coming fall—some operators predict that 25c will be the ruling price. Corn in very limited supply, both Far and Shelled, but there is very little inquiry, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish rates. Shelled is quotable on track at 52a55, for fair mixed to prime Yell w, and Ear at 50a53. The hot weather and low price of Oats combined, have curtailed the consumption of Ear very materially. Rye continues quiet and unchanged, 78a80.

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HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising barometer, warmer, northwest winds, and generally clear weather.

Postponement.

The meeting in the interest of Theological education, and particularly of Drew Theological Seminary, announced for Christ M. E. Church has been postponed from Tuesday evening, June 20th, until the Autumn, the precise date to be determined hereafter. The immediate cause of the postponement was the desire not to conflict with the commencement of the Female College, which occurs this (Tuesday) evening.

Horrible Death.

An accident of a most horrible nature occurred at Elizabeth, on the Monongahela river, yesterday morning, resulting in the death of William Sewart, a farmer residing in Jefferson township, this county. He came to Elizabeth early in the morning in a buggy, to which was attached a young horse. The horse took fright and started to run, when Mr. S. was thrown out. His foot became fastened to the buggy in some way and he was dragged for nearly a mile breaking his neck and literally crushing his head to a jelly.

Suicide by Hanging.

Coroner McCaslin yesterday held an inquest on the body of George Allen, at Millvale borough, who committed suicide by hanging himself with a clothes line Sunday evening. He resided with his brother, and it appears has been of unsound mind for some time past, having on a former occasion attempted to take his own life by shooting himself. His brother and wife left home a short time Sunday evening and when they returned found him hanging behind the door dead. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Information Wanted.

Col. Jas. A. Gray, of Allegheny, who has been absent from home since Wednesday afternoon, May 24th, and has not been heard of by his friends since that time. Any information that will lead to his return will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged by his family, and any person having seen him since that date is earnestly requested to give information at the Allegheny Mayor's Office. He is about 60 years of age. Hight 5 feet 11 inches, with whiskers and mustache, wore a drab suit with sack coat, black felt hat and a cane with German Silver head marked K. P.

Eclectic Medical Association.

The Eclectic Medical Association of Pennsylvania will hold its annual Convention in this city, Thursday and Friday, June 22d and 23d, in Council Chambers. Some of the most eminent among the class of physicians and surgeons in the State will be present. From ten o'clock, A. M., until twelve of both days a free clinic will be held at the office of Dr. Warner, No. 10 Ninth street, Pittsburgh, where all those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity will receive either medical or surgical treatment free of charge. The regular session of the Convention will be held in the afternoon. The headquarters of the Association will be at the St. Charles Hotel.

A SPECIAL MEETING.

Allegheny Councils to Consider the Water Supply and Fire Display.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils has been called for Thursday evening. The object is two-fold: First, to do something about increasing the water supply in the hill districts. The Water Committee will meet to-morrow evening, when some plan will be prepared which will probably be presented to Councils for adoption on the following evening. The second object is to adopt a resolution requesting the Mayor not to enforce the ordinance prohibiting the setting off of fireworks on the Fourth of July. The Centennial Committee, as our readers are aware, are making arrangements for a grand display of fireworks on Monument Hill on the evening of the Fourth, but as the ordinance forbids anything of that kind in the city, Councils are to be asked to suspend the ordinance for that one day.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Record of Yesterday's Games.

The Alleghenys won the game with the Sewickleys at Union Park yesterday afternoon, by a score of 12 to 5. On Thursday and Saturday ensuing the Stars, professional, of Covington, Kentucky, will play the Alleghenys, and the Braddocks on Friday. Next Monday the Alleghenys and Red Stockings, of St. Louis, will compete with each other. There is said to be a project on foot to make Ritchie manager of the Allegheny nine. It would be a good movement ever inaugurated for the benefit of that club. It needs a manager badly, and if one should be appointed he ought to be given absolute authority, and the directors, stockholders, nor anybody else should not be allowed to interfere with his management, holding him responsible, of course, for the performance of his duty. Appoint Ritchie by all means, and centralize in him the authority that is now scattered among twelve or fifteen different persons. It will do immense good.

At Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, the Buckeyes defeated the Bostons by a score of 7 to 5. The Neshannocks won their second victory over the Standards, at Wheeling, yesterday, by a score of 7 to 5.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Programme of Class Day Exercises this Evening—List of Graduates.

The class day exercises of the Pittsburgh High School will be held this evening in the school hall. The following programme, which is interspersed with music and tableaux, will be observed:

Class History	Ida S. Kiehl.
Class Ode	Rowland S. Wilson.
Presentation	Samuel L. Marshall.
Reply	Class of '77.
Prophecy	Maggie A. Moore.
Comedy	Two scenes from "Pickwick."
Class Song	Class of '76.
Oration	"The Saxon Race and Its Future."
Farewell Address	Edwin Logan

Mr. Otto G. Schultz will officiate as Master of Ceremonies. Following is the list of graduates:

Wm. Berkowitz,	Andrew R. Martin,
Theo. H. Carnahan,	Mary F. Means,
Jennie Carothers,	Maggie Mellon,
Joseph Chesnut,	Jessie Mac ay.
Charles W. Davison,	Ella Z. McClelland,
Edward T. Fleming, Jr.,	Alex. M. Newport,
Evan L. Evans,	Martha Ella Paisley,
John S. Freiberger,	Ella M. Rankin,
David D. Fleming,	Ida Washington,
Mary E. Harper,	Otto G. Schultz,
Gustave Kaufman,	George G. Turley,
Ida S. Kiehl,	Ada A. Washington,
Solon C. F. Leonhauser,	James T. Whitson,
Mary L. Lindsay,	Rowland S. Wilson,
Edwin Logan,	Lizzie K. Woodside.
Samuel L. Marshall,	

Messrs. Turley and Whitson are colored lads, the first who will have graduated at this institution. The commencement exercises will take place at the Opera House on Thursday evening.

HOWARD STREET WALL.

Additional Developments by the Investigating Committee.

Another meeting of the Howard street Investigating Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, Mr. Knox presiding.

Mr. Biber, of the sub-committee, reported that the Howard street wall had been examined up to that portion erected at the expense of the city. The committee stopped the work of digging the trenches at this point as they did not know whether they had authority to proceed any further with the examination. Since the last meeting the committee has discovered the wall to be short at three different points. At the first it is short nine feet eight inches in width and ten feet eleven inches in height, and at another eight feet four inches in width and four feet in height. At both these points the wall is about eleven feet thick. At the third point it was found to be seven feet three inches short in width and twelve feet short in height; at this point the wall is about fourteen feet thick. The committee has not yet found the offset in search of which the excavating was first commenced. It is supposed to be in that portion of the wall erected by the city.

On motion of Mr. Sholes the sub-committee was directed to examine the resolution under which it is working, and if they have full power in the premises that they proceed at once to complete the examination.

Mr. Carlisle, Assistant City Engineer, said that he had measured the wall, and his measurements did not altogether agree with those made by Mr. Biber. After some discussion it was agreed that Mr. Carlisle should meet with the sub-committee this morning, and that they should make all the measurements together.

On motion of Mr. Wilhelm, Mr. Carlisle was directed to prepare a full plan of the wall according to the original plans, and to mark in colored inks the exact condition in which the wall is now found to be, also to calculate how many perches of stone the wall is short of what it ought to be. The committee then adjourned.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cross Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays. MARVIN & Co. 18 Fifth avenue.

Fans. Fans. Fans

A large assortment from 5 cts. up, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Water and Liquor Tanks, &c.

The attention of the readers of the GAZETTE is called to the card of Mr. Price Sinnott that appears in another column of this paper. Mr. Sinnott announces that he is prepared to furnish oil, water and liquor tanks of all sizes and shapes at short notice. We would recommend any one that wants a tank of any kind to give this factory a call. All work is guaranteed.

Closing out—Ladies Chip Hats at 50 cents, worth $1.25, at J. G. WILSON'S, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

LOCAL OPTION AGAIN.

The Re-enactment of the Law Advocated by a State Temperance Convention—Its Complete Divorcement from Politics Urged—Sessions Yesterday Afternoon and Evening—Resolutions Adopted.

A Temperance Convention was held yesterday afternoon at the Alliance rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, for the purpose of taking action looking toward the re-enactment of the local option law. It was called a State Convention, though but few delegates outside of Allegheny county were present. The assembly was called to order by Dr. Jennings, of Moon township, at whose suggestion Hon. F. R. Brunot was elected permanent President. After the delivery of an opening prayer by Rev. F. R. Wotring, of Mansfield, Pa., the following additional officers were elected: Vice Presidents—Rev. Dr. Nesbit; Joseph Wilson, of Homestead; Rev. F. R. Wotring, Rev. Dr. Easton, A. T. Moorhead, of Indiana, and H. David Rodgers, of Mansfield. Secretaries—Rev. J. T. Oxtoby, of Erie county; Rev. S. M. Henderson, of Erie county; E. C. Craft and W. H. Guy, of Allegheny county. In his preliminary remarks Mr. Brunot said that he thought the repeal of the local option law premature, and held that the voters of each township ought certainly to be allowed the privilege of deciding whether or not liquor should be sold within its precincts. Dr. Jennings read a paper expressing his views concerning the particular subjects, all included under the general head of temperance, which he thought the Convention specially called upon to consider. The meeting then proceeded to business by appointing the following committees:

Committee on Business—Dr. Jennings, H. C. Brown, Thomas Lawrence, D. J. Rodgers and Rev. J. B. Waddle.

Executive Committee—Rev. Dr. Ormond, Dr. J. C. Kennedy, Rev. Mr. Shaw, Rev. J. S. McConnell, Gen. F. H. Lane and Dr. D. L. Starr.

Committee on Preparing an Address to the People—Dr. D. L. Starr, Rev. J. T. Oxtoby, Rev. S. C. Jennings, Rev. G. K. Ormond, Rev. J. S. Eastman and Rev. R. Audley Brown.

During the formation of the committees Rev. Deens objected to ministers composing a majority of each, and alleged that the ministry included some "dumb dogs," who were not of much account, and that the people were prone to believe from the fact that ministers were so often prominent in these matters that they assumed the control and management of them to the exclusion of laymen. Rev. Phipps was quick to resent the imputation that he thought Rev. Deens had put upon the ministry. He said that preachers never stood in the barricades in the way of progress, and that they were not "dumb dogs" either. The large number present in the Convention was proof of the interest taken by them in the cause of temperance. It looked for a moment as though there would be a wordy warfare between the two gentlemen, but the matter was quieted before a stormy outbreak occurred.

On motion of Dr. Ormond the ladies of the various Temperance Societies in Allegheny county were requested to name two of their members to be added to the Executive Committee.

Dr. Jennings, from the Business Committee, submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The temporal and spiritual interests of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania would be best promoted by prohibiting the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage; and

WHEREAS, The civil power of the State emanates from the people, of whom we are a part; therefore

Resolved, That in the exercise of that power at the ballot box, and by all other lawful means in our reach to secure such legislation as will give us a local option law.

Resolved, That while we lament the existence of other evils in the Commonwealth besides the use and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, we assert that this is the greatest, being the parent of many others, and that it should be promptly removed.

Resolved, That in our choice in civil officers we will give our preference to men of temperance principles and of temperance habits, and that we earnestly invite the press everywhere to encourage and support our cause.

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to the friends of the local option movement in every county by committees to respectfully interrogate every candidate for the Legislature of Pennsylvania as to his willingness to favor the enactment of a local option law, such as the new Constitution would sanction.

Resolved, That in the counties of the State where the voters for the late local option law were successful, that they be requested in this great struggle for truth and righteousness to ascertain as far as possible the amount of intoxicating liquor sold in their respective counties during as much time before and after the operation of said law as there was during the length of time it was in force, and other facts bearing on the question of the usefulness of said law, and publish them through every possible channel.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of such a law to meet in their several counties and appoint a committee of vigilance to carry out the measures proposed and to circulate petitions to the Legislature for such a law, and to do whatever else is wise and just, to save our Commonwealth from the ruin effected by both adulterated and genuine alcoholic liquors.

Resolved, That in reliance on a righteous Providence we will persevere in our object and that the Executive Committee be requested to call another meeting at such time and place as they may think proper.

The resolutions underwent a long discussion, and after numerous emendations they were adopted as reported above. The Convention then adjourned until evening.

Evening Session.

At eight o'clock last night the Convention re-convened in the Smithfield street M. E church, at the corner of Seventh avenue. Mr. Brunot being absent his place as presiding officer, was filled by Mr. Wm. Little. The audience was a very small one, a fact which Mr. Little deprecated when he spoke at the time when the ablest and best of this church were filled with people anxious to learn of temperance.

Dr. Starr, from the committee appointed in the afternoon to prepare an address to the people, submitted the report in fact elaborate and carefully prepared paper of considerable length. It abounded with statistics, from which the writer called the following relative to this State. In Pennsylvania there are 16,000 educational institutions of all kinds, and 23,666 dram shops, the latter being nearly 8,000 in excess of the former. The teachers of all grades number 18,783, and the employes of liquor shops 45,490, the proportion in favor of the latter being nearly as great as three to one. $8,389,273 are spent yearly for education and $65,000,000 for liquor, equivalent to $8 for knowledge and $65 for drunkard making. In Allegheny county there are two distilleries and forty-four breweries, employing 460 persons in the manufacture of liquor and 5,400 in selling it. The address further stated that in this county there are 10,800 helpless drunkards, of which 3,600 are females. It concluded by stating the following as the object which the Convention desires to attain. "Our proposition is to disconnect the license to manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors from all other political considerations and let it stand or fall on its own merits. Let the popular vote decide whether this State shall be a copartner in the nefarious business of making drunkards, criminals and paupers, as it certainly is, while for a fee it grants licenses to pursue a business the legitimate and constant fruits of which are drunkards, crime and poverty. If we are convinced that the people of our State are so lost to virtue and philanthropy that they prefer drunkenness to sobriety; crime to innocency, and poverty to competency, then we are in a deplorable condition. Our principal difficulty has been to control the influence of patriots and philanthropists so as to make that influence bear directly on this subject, without effecting others. In our proposed efforts to have the local option law re-enacted we do not ask the Republican to be less a Republican, nor the Democrat less a Democrat, nor do we ask the Prohibitionist to be less a Prohibitionist, but we do say to good men and women of all parties and religious denominations that God and humanity demand our concentrated action. Our Government is founded on the principle that the majority have a right to govern, within certain restrictions, and we want to bring our concentrated influence to bear on our lawmakers to induce them to enact a law equivalent to the repealed local option law, embracing the whole State, so as to present the question to the popular vote, "Shall license to manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors be granted in our State?" It would seem that under our popular form of government nothing could be more consonant with its theory. But when we had such a law it was repealed at the demands of the liquor interests. Do we inquire why it was repealed? We point to the boom investigation of the last session of our Legislature, and ask why members of that Legislature were expelled. Our plain course of action is to demand candidates for office who "fear God and hate covetousness." Let our Republican friends say to their candidates, "We require of you a solemn pledge that you will use your vote and influence if elected to the Legislature to enact a law equivalent to the late local option law." Let our Democratic friends require the same pledge of their candidates, and our Prohibition friends will stand the same test. If any candidate fails to make the required pledge we must and ought to excise him, though he be our brother, and give our votes and influence to those who are pledged on the side of local option."

The paper was discussed by Rev. Geo. P. Hays, Dr. Ormond, Dr. Jennings, Rev. R. A. Brown, Dr. Starr, Mr. George Finley and others, succeeding which it was adopted. The Convention then adjourned.

Just Received.

Ladies' White Lace Jackets, selling at low prices, at J. G. WILSON'S, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

A Lady Canvasser sold in one day 2 gross of the Paris hair Crimpers. That don't look like hard times. But they do the work handsomely.

Take notice of the great display of Bread and Rolls at MARVIN'S, No. 18 Fifth avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Collier.)

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Daniel Lafferty and Isaac Elliott, indicted for rape; previously reported, returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

Commonwealth vs. Richard Savage, indicted for larceny, W. P. Price prosecutor. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Isaac Ford, indicted for larceny, R. C. Tannehill prosecutor. Defendant entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and was sentented to the Work House six months.

Frank Schloneskoski, indicted for larceny M. Gruber prosecutor. Verdict of not guilty.

J. B. Snead, charged with assault, on oath of J. W. Schowfield, *nolle pros.* entered on payment of costs by defendant.

In the case of Nathan Bradford charged with assault and battery on oath of D. Bradford, *nolle pros.* allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Gent, William McCully, William Wehrner and Thomas Lemon, indicted for the larceny of $50 from the prosecutor, Thomas Donahue. The prosecutor keeps a saloon on the South Side, and he alleges that on the night of the 6th of May the defendants were in his saloon and the door was locked, and immediately after they left he discovered that the money had been taken from the cash drawer. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of Wm. McCully and Wm. Wehrner, indicted for the larceny of about $75 in gold, silver and bank notes, and about $100 worth of jewelry, the property of the prosecutrix, Mrs. Crystal. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Hays, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretenses, John Peabody prosecutor. It was alleged that the defendant purchased ten barrels of buckwheat flour, representing that the flour was for the Thirty-eighth street mills; that the flour was delivered at the mills by prosecutor, and taken charge of by the defendant, and that he refused to pay for it. Jury out.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Michael Harvey, indicted for the larceny of a watch, the property of Alex. Wuronett, a *nolle pros.* was entered, it appearing that the watch was taken by defendant for safe keeping.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Burke, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Mrs. Hill, who testified that the defendant had whipped her son with a wagon whip.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Floyd Carroll, indicted for felonious assault and battery, Louis Teufel prosecutor, was next taken up. The parties reside at or near Turtle Creek, and it is alleged the defendant struck the prosecutor with a handybilly. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
H. B. Aldrich,	M. McMamara,
Joseph Langen, and Herron,	Wm. McCarty, Peter Mentral,
B. F. Larkin,	Jacob Bush,
Floyd Carrol,	Frank Kramer,
M. Carey,	Cyrus Donaldson,
Lunday Montana,	Fred. Hensey,
Thomas Burk, (2)	Robert Denison,
Frank McClintock,	John Hugher,
Thos. Lindenfeltzer,	Joseph Boner et al.,
Thos. Gribben,	Jacob Snyder,
James McAllister,	Tinney Allen.
Henry West,	Ed. Currier,
Jas. Douglass,	Louis Wenkleman,

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judge Sterrett.)

In the matter of the petition and account of J. H. White, assignee of Geo. B. Hill & Co., et al., a rule was granted on all parties interested to show cause why the balance remaining in the hands of the assignee should not be paid over to himself, and he be discharged as assignee.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Thos. Ewing, J. M. Kirkpatrick and J. W. F. White.)

Chas. Beyer vs. L. Keifer. Exceptions overruled, report of master confirmed and defendant decided to pay to plaintiff $2,-097.91, with interest from date, the same to be paid within thirty days. The costs were equally divided.

Orphans' Court

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

The audit list was taken up in this Court and will engage the attention of the Court until the list is disposed of.

Court Brevities.

J. C. GOLDEN, Esq., the attorney whose alleged crookedness we noticed yesterday morning, waived a hearing yesterday and in default of bail for his appearance in Criminal Court was committed to jail.

THE JURY in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Lafferty and Elliott indicted for rape, which retired Saturday afternoon, were out until yesterday morning when they rendered a verdict in favor of both defendents. It is stated that on the first ballot after retiring to their room the jury stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal and that the one held them until yesterday morning.

CHARLES T. BARKARY yesterday instituted proceedings in Common Pleas Court No. 1 against James Getty, Jr., to recover damages for false arrest and imprisonment. The facts in the case were published a few days since. Getty may likely be charged with circulating obscene literature, and caused his arrest to answer the charge. Failing to give bail Barkary was committed to jail, and remained there ninety-two hours, when he was released, the Grand Jury having ignored the bill. He claims damages in in the sum of $500.

SINCE the publication of charges against J. C. Golden in the Kreuger case another alleged irregularity has been discovered. A Mrs. Smith, of Allegheny City, was the defendant to an action for damages in the Common Pleas Court, and had employed Mr. Golden, she alleges, to attend to the case and paid him about $30 in all, he reporting to her that he had effected a compromise. A day or two since, however, she received notice to file an affidavit of defense, or judgment, for $5,000 the full amount claimed would be taken.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions Relative to the Death of Col. Robert Anderson.

A meeting of the members of the Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Association, was held last evening at the office of Swearingen & McCandless, Fourth avenue, to take proper action relative to the death of Col. Robert Anderson, late Colonel of the Regiment.

T. Brent Swearingen was called to the chair, and Thos. Hamilton, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: Messrs. Hardtmeyer, Shukle, Abel and Swearingen.

Captains Barber and Hardtmeyer, Col. Snodgrass and Sergeant Gilmore were announced as pall bearers.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our comrade and late commander, Colonel Robert Anderson; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel Anderson this community has lost an estimable and patriotic citizen, who has in two wars shown his devotion to his country and conspicuous bearing in action.

Resolved, As comrades in arms we desire to pay our tribute to the gallant dead and express our esteem for him as a soldier and friend, always devoted and true.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect the members of the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves attend his funeral as an organization.

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy is hereby tendered the family of deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be published in the daily papers of the city.

On motion, it was ordered that comrades appear in dark suits, with badges and white gloves, and the following order of procession was decided upon: Eighteenth Regiment Band; Company A, Duquesne Greys, Captain John S. Kennedy commanding; Company B, Ninth Reserves, Captain Becker commanding, as escort, uniformed and armed; hearse; members of the Ninth Regiment and of other veteran regiments; family and friends of deceased in carriages.

Members of the Reserves and other veterans will meet at eight o'clock this morning at Armory of Duquesne Greys, Old City Hall, and from thence march to the late residence of deceased. The funeral will be taken to the Cathedral and from thence to St. Mary's Cemetery.

An Establishment of Extensive and Reputable Manufacturers.

Croakers and sluggards in business are disposed to fold their hands and rest on their oars, for the reason, as they say, that Pittsburgh has lost its prestige as a business city, and that its especial manufactures have sought pastures new. While this may be the case with regard to those who pursue their business on the fogy system as practiced by their ancestors of a century ago, yet it is entirely inapplicable to an establishment possessed of the industry, energy and enterprise which characterizes the extensive manufactory of Messrs. Riter & Conley, whose office and works are located at Nos. 55 and 56 Water street, and who are builders of Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces, Rolling Mill Stocks, Iron Roofing, Oil Tanks and all kinds of Sheet Iron Work; also Copper work every of description. This firm has just been the recipient of an award, or contract, that proves the old maxim that "the early bird," &c. The contract is that of building the Benwood Iron mills, of Wheeling, West Virginia, which are to be gigantic in their structure and proportions. The factory or main building will be 300 feet by 120 feet span, the forge and puddling department 152 feet span by 272 feet in length, the whole to be supported by iron columns with iron rafters, and covered with corrugated iron. The work could have been entrusted to no abler hands than Messrs. Riter & Conley, and the proprietors can rely upon full satisfaction.

Childrens' Sailor Collars, new style, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

···· Business does not improve much.

···· Politicians are anxious for a rest.

···· The St. Louis Democratic Convention will be the next blow out.

···· Potato bugs are fairly swarming in the rural districts, and playing hob in general with the potatoes.

···· Several fights in the neighborhood of the Point on Sunday, made things quite lively in that neighborhood.

···· In Allegheny last week there were 21 deaths. Males 10 and females 11. Eleven of the decedents were under two years of age.

···· Horseback riding is the latest with the young ladies, and the fever is raging. Young men, generally, object and prefer to drive.

···· Thomas Joyce is charged with rescuing a prisoner from officer Mike Reilly in Strawberry alley yesterday morning. Warrant out.

···· An alarm of fire from box 21 yesterday forenoon was the result of a slight fire at Kloman's furnace, corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

···· Some time during Saturday night some malicious wretches entered the chicken coop of E. McAnnich, on Mt. Washington, and killed thirty-five chickens.

···· Yesterday evening a tender jumped the track at the north end of the Panhandle Railroad bridge, and trains both east and west were delayed for an hour or two.

···· The freight discrimination business will be up before the Congressional Investigating Committee in Washington today. Several of our oil men are subpœned.

···· Societies and organizations intending to take part in the Fourth of July demonstration would do well to hurry up on their arrangements. The time is drawing near.

···· Mr. J. G. Coffin fell through a hatchway in his barn, at Leetsdale, a day or two ago, by which he sustained very serious injuries. He is doing as well as could be expected.

···· A hearing has not been had yet in the case of the four men arrested for robbing cars. On account of the absence of important witnesses next Monday has been fixed for the hearing.

···· A suggestion meeting for the nomination of two Select Councilmen to fill the vacancies from the Twenty-ninth ward, will be held by the Republicans in the Twenty-ninth ward school house to-night.

···· All last summer Mr. Marvin, the well-known cracker man, kept a barrel of free ice water in front of his store on Liberty street, and it is said that he thereby broke up a saloon in that neighborhood. Cold water certainly proved conquerer in that case.

···· James Cassiday is accused of stealing John Lecky's watch. Both were in the Rush House on Sunday in an intoxicated condition, and Cassiday under pretence of taking charge of Lecky, relieved him of his time keeper. There has been no hearing in the case.

···· Officer John McCaffrey last night arrested at the Rush House Tom Dunn, a character well known in police circles, in the act of picking the pockets of a man at the Rush House. Jim McKinney was also taken in by the same officer for having in his possession a valuable cane belonging to the same man.

···· The "Governor Garland," the new Memphis and Little Rock, Ark., packet, is now lying at the foot of Market street, on the Monongahela river. She is a stern wheeler, 170 feet in length, thirty-five feet beam, and when completed will not draw more than thirty inches loaded. She will begin loading this week for the Arkansas river.

···· Peter McKem is charged before Alderman Salisbury on oath of Louis Vaughn with felonious assault and battery. The parties were employed at Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' works, on the South Side, and getting into a row, the latter, it is alleged, struck Vaughn with a bar of iron, inflicting serious injuries on him. A warrant was issued.

···· About 100 men are now at work in the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, on the iron locks, &c., for the new Point Bridge. Last week teams began hauling the massive links to the southern abutment. About five tons are hauled at once, and there are 1,400 tons to go from the works to the bridge. Work on the abutments is progressing rapidly.

···· At the meeting of the Temperance Alliance, yesterday morning, a series of resolutions of condolence in relation to the death of Joseph H. Turner were adopted. A committee of five, of which Dr. Dwight is chairman, was appointed to purchase ice and keep a supply of ice-water daily in a barrel in front of the Alliance Rooms, for the use of thirsty pedestrians, and to keep them on hand.

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···· A difficulty occurred between Nicholas Nornberger and Wm. Cummins, workmen at Anderson's steel works, some time since and the former threw a pair of large tongs at the latter, striking him on the leg and injuring him to such an extent as to disable him, and must be brought to bed for several days. Alderman McMaster has been consulted in the matter, and desires the presence of Nornberger at his office.

···· The new First M. E. church edifice at Washington, Pa., was dedicated on Sunday by Bishop Foster and Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing. It cost $42,000. Seventeen thousand dollars were contributed, which helped wipe out a debt of $22,000 that existed. Among the heavy contributors were Harry Shirls, formerly of the St. Charles Hotel, of this city, who gave $2,100; U. S. Marshall Hall, $1,100; Joseph Wright, $1,000 and Samuel Haslett, $1,000.

···· County Superintendent Dickson has commenced his examinations of teachers. He says that he intends to raise the standard of qualification. Last year's work he regards as but little more than an experiment. Too many persons succeeded to teach. Now he declares that he intends to decapitate one-third of the teachers who apply, and this he intends to do in all degrees of kindness. Those who are rejected will be shown wherein they are deficient, and will be encouraged to render themselves better qualified, and not to be discouraged.

PERSONAL.

***City Controller Snodgrass yesterday received from two or three intimate friends a present of a very handsome and costly Knight Templar jewel—a cross suspended from an eagle. It is of gold, and is studded with a cross and crown set with diamonds.

***Capt. Jacob Drury who has been a passenger conductor on the Panhandle Railroad for over twelve years, sent in his resignation a day or two ago. The mere mention of his long service is evidence of his good habits, and in leaving the road he carries with him the best wishes of his associates for his future success.

***Rev. W. H. Knox, pastor of the U. P. Church, Wylie avenue, left yesterday evening on the 7.50 train, for Europe. Mr. Knox has been granted a furlough of three months by his congregation, on account of his incessant labors of the last four years, and from which a respite is much needed. We hope he will return invigorated and recuperated for the good work before him.

An Hour at Hubley's—Articles of Beauty and Utility in Great Variety and Wonderful and Useful Invention.

Before we inform our readers of the many useful articles to be had at Geo. W. Hubley's, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny, a few words as to his rise and progress in business may not be amiss. Mr. Hubley is a pioneer and also a veteran in this line, having begun his present business at No. 68 Federal street in the year 1849. He continued to extend his capacities and stock until 1874, when he was burned out, but with characteristic energy he, in two months from the time of the fire, occupied a larger and more commodious building on the old site, with an augmented stock of goods. Mr. Hubley has always been on the *qui vive* to discover and introduce improved and labor saving inventions, as he was the first person west of the mountains to embark in the sale of house furnishing goods. To show his regard for the comfort and welfare of his friends and patrons we may mention that he was the first to introduce the canning of fruits. The first to introduce the refrigerator and ice-chest, the old dominion coffee-pot, the anthracite heating stove, the light patent step-ladder, the steam washer and many other articles of general utility and excellence. His primary aim in business being to subserve the interest of his patrons as to quantity and quality of goods it became a maxim among buyers that anything and everything capable of use could be had at Hubley's, and what he did not have was not worth the buying or the using. And so yet, for if there be any article of ingenuity or convenience to be used in the household, the good housewife's mind instantly reverts to the well stocked emporium of Hubley, as the place most likely at which to secure that which is desired. In this connection we must not omit mention of a genuine home comfort and luxury just secured by Mr. Hubley called "Fowler's Patent Fly Fan," which affords complete protection against the annoyance of flies, and may be used efficiently in the office, the sick room, the dining room, or any other place desired to be rid of the fly nuisance. The machine is light, neat, ornamental, is wound up like a clock, is simple in construction and a perfect automatic, self-acting substitute for the fly brush, and so cheap that every family can afford one. Call at Geo. W. Hubley's, No. 77 Federal street, and see this wonderful machine in operation.

Monongahela House.

The reputation of the Monongahela House of this city is world-wide, its proprietor, Mr. J. McDonald Crossan, having no superior as a manager and caterer. As clearly indicative of the man, the rates have been reduced to accord with general reduction, making it the cheapest, as it ever has been the best hotel in the city. The conveniencies, comforts and pleasures attending a sojourn at this hotel are unsurpassed, either in the old world or the new. The traveling public are invited to try the good fare and reduced fees of this popular house.

How is This?

Ladies unredeemed solid gold watches $15, $16, $17 and $18. Extra fine from $20 to $25, warranted. If you don't believe it, come and see at E. DeRoy's Loan Office, 153 and 155 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building. Cut this out.

W. J. France

has better Teas for 50 cents than any other competing House at No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Water Works Question Discussed—Councils Asked to Hurry Up the New Works—Wood Street and Fifth Avenue.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Executive Committee reported the election of H. Grattan Murphy as Superintendent.

The Special Committee on Wire Gauge reported progress, and the committee was continued.

Mr. Kirk presented the following paper:

Another narrow escape from the calamity of a water famine by the breaking of one of the old engines in the Pittsburgh water works last week, reminds us of the constant danger hanging over the trade and business men of Pittsburgh from the impure, insufficient and uncertain supply of water now furnished to the citizens of Pittsburgh.

At the time the present water works were built the point at which the water is taken from the river was then outside and above all sources of unhealthy impurities. But now both shores of the Allegheny river for miles above the point at which our drinking water is taken out, are lined, we may say, by thousands of sources of disgusting impurities, among which we may mention many miles of hard paved streets, where the droppings of thousands of horses are daily washed into the river. The products of thousands of water closets, wash houses, bath tubs, factories, oil refineries, slaughter houses, &c., &c. These combine to pour in a stream of unhealthy ingredients that would condemn the use of the water for any family purpose.

When we take into consideration the fact that these sources of disease are annually increasing very rapidly, and the increased clearing of land on the headwaters of the Allegheny annually increasing the evaporation from the land, and, of course, leaving less water to come down. What with the quantities of the above impurities and the reduced supply of river water to mix with them a quality of drinking water will soon be supplied to the citizens of Pittsburgh (if not so already) the very thought of the disgusting ingredients of which is repulsive; and if we this summer escape the ravages of some deadly epidemic, caused by the use of impure water, we will have more reason to thank the Giver of all Good than the wisdom of the managers of our city affairs.

2d. The present supply is insufficient. Many taxpayers in the rural districts complain that they are taxed for water but cannot get a drop from our water works because the present machinery cannot supply it. This is a gross injustice to rural districts.

3d. Our present supply is uncertain. When it is merely mentioned that some parts of the present machinery have been in constant service near 40 years, day and night, would it surprise any one unacquainted with such machinery to hear any day that some crank or bolt had suddenly broken and a whole engine was broken beyond repairs. Again, suppose that a fire should break out at the corning, Rest or Wm. Smith scenes of 1845 be repeated in our city—and 30 to 50 acres be burned over—not to speak of the private loss, the city's loss in uncollectable taxes in the burned district would be a great way towards finishing our new water works.

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are rising barometer, warmer, northwest winds, and generally clear weather.

Postponement.

The meeting in the interest of Theological education, and particularly of Drew Theological Seminary, announced for Christ M. E. Church, has been postponed from Tuesday evening, June 20th, until the Autumn, the precise date to be determined hereafter. The immediate cause of the postponement was the desire not to conflict with the commencement of the Female College, which occurs this (Tuesday) evening.

Horrible Death.

An accident of a most horrible nature occurred at Elizabeth, on the Monongahela river, yesterday morning, resulting in the death of William Sewart, a farmer residing in Jefferson township, this county. He came to Elizabeth early in the morning in a buggy, to which was attached a young horse. The horse took fright and started to run, when Mr. S. was thrown out. His foot became fastened to the buggy in some way and he was dragged for nearly a mile breaking his neck and literally crushing his head to a jelly.

Suicide by Hanging.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest on the body of George Allen, at Millvale borough, who committed suicide by hanging himself with a clothes line Sunday evening. He resided with his brother, and it appears has been of unsound mind for some time past, having on a former occasion attempted to take his own life by shooting himself. His brother and wife left home a short time Sunday evening and when they returned found him hanging behind the door dead. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Information Wanted.

Col. Jas. A. Gray, of Allegheny, who has been absent from home since Wednesday afternoon, May 24th, and has not been heard of by his friends since that time. Any information that will lead to his return will be thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged by his family, and any person having seen him since that date is earnestly requested to give information at the Allegheny Mayor's Office. He is about 60 years of age. Hight 5 feet 11 inches, with whiskers and moustache, wore dark suit with sack coat, black felt hat and a cane with German Silver head marked K. P.

Eclectic Medical Association.

The Eclectic Medical Association of Pennsylvania will hold its annual Convention in this city, Thursday and Friday, June 22d and 23d, in Council Chambers. Some of the most eminent among the class of physicians and surgeons in the State will be present. From ten o'clock, A. M., until two each of both days a free clinic will be held at the office of Dr. Warner, No. 10 Ninth street, Pittsburgh, where all those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity will receive either medical or surgical treatment free of charge. The regular sessions of the Convention will be held in the afternoon. Other matters of the Association will be at the St. Charles Hotel.

A SPECIAL MEETING.

Allegheny Councils to Consider the Water Supply Question.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils has been called for Thursday evening. The object is two-fold: First, to do something about increasing the water supply in the hill districts. The Water Committee will meet to-morrow evening, when some plan will be prepared for the purpose and is presented to Councils for adoption on the following evening. The second object is to adopt a resolution requesting the Mayor not to enforce the ordinance prohibiting the setting off of fireworks on the Fourth of July. The Centennial Committee, as our readers are aware, are making arrangements for a grand display of fireworks on Monument Hill on the evening of the Fourth, but as the ordinance forbids anything of the kind in the city, Councils are to be asked to suspend the ordinance for that one day.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Record of Yesterday's Games.

The Alleghenys won the game with the Switchleys at Union Park yesterday afternoon, by a score of 12 to 5. On Thursday and Saturday ensuing the Stars, professional, of Covington, Kentucky, will play the Alleghenys, and the Braddocks on Friday. Next Monday the Alleghenys and Bed Stockings, of St. Louis, will compete, and with each other. There is said to be a project on foot to make Ritchie manager of the Allegheny nine. It would be the best movement ever inaugurated for the benefit of the club. It needs a manager badly, and if one should be appointed he ought to be given absolute authority, and the directors, stockholders, nor anybody else should not be allowed to interfere with his management, holding him responsible, of course, for the performance of his duty. Appoint Ritchie by all means, and centralize in him the authority that is now scattered among twelve or fifteen different persons. It will do immense good.

At Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, the Buckeyes defeated the Bostons by a score of 7 to 5. The Neshannocks won their second victory over the Standards, at Wheeling, yesterday, by a score of 7 to 5.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Programme of Class Day Exercises this Evening—Lists of Graduates.

The class day exercises of the Pittsburgh High School will be held this evening in the school hall. The following programme, which is interspersed with music and tableaux, will be observed:

Class History.....Ida S. Kiehl.
Class Ode.....Rowland S. Wilson.
Presentation.....Samuel L. Marshall.
Reply.....Class of '77.
Prophecy.....Maggie A. Muan.
Comedy.....Two scenes from "Pickwick."
Class Poem.....Class of '76.
Oration.....The Saxon Race and its Influence."
Farewell Address.....Edward Magee.

Mr. Otto G. Schultz will officiate as Master of Ceremonies. Following is the list of graduates:

Wm. Bennett, Jr., Andrew R. Martin,
Theo. H. Carnahan, Mary P. Means,
Jennie Carothers, Maggie A. Muan,
Jas. Craig Clemson, Jennie Muir,
Charles W. Davison, Ella Z. McClelland,
Edward T. Evans, Alex. McM. Norper,
Mary Ewing, Martha Ewing Patterson,
John S. Freiberger, Ella M. Rhoads,
David L. Fanning, Jr., Walter B. Scaife,
Harry Gilmore, Otto G. Schultz,
Quentz Kaufman, George G. Tuohey,
Ida S. Kiehl, John L. Weishkaus,
Edwin C. Leonhauser, James F. Whitson,
Mary J. Lindsay, Rowland S. Wilson,
Edwin Logan, Lizzie K. Woerniar.
Samuel L. Marshall.

Messrs. Turfley and Whitson are colored lads, the first who will have graduated at this institution. The commencement exercises will take place at the Opera House on Thursday evening.

HOWARD STREET WALL.

Additional Developements by the Investigating Committee.

Another meeting of the Howard street Investigating Committee of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, Mr. Knox presiding.

Mr. Biber, of the sub-committee, reported that the Howard street wall had been examined up to that portion erected at the expense of this city. The committee stopped digging at the point where the trenches ran, at this point as they did not know whether they had authority to proceed any further with the examination. Since the last meeting the committee has discovered the wall to be short at three different points. At the first it is short nine feet eight inches in width and nine feet eleven inches in height, and at another eight feet four inches in width and four feet in height. At both these points the wall is about seven feet thick. At the third point it was found to be seven feet three inches short in width and twelve feet short in height; at this point the wall is about fourteen feet thick. The committee has not yet found the end to which the excavating was first commenced. It is supposed to be in that portion of the wall erected by the city.

On motion of Mr. Schmidt the sub-committee was directed to examine the resolution under which it is working, and if they have full power in the premises that they proceed at once to complete the examination.

Mr. Carlisle, Assistant City Engineer, said that he had measured the wall, and his measurements did not altogether agree with those made by Mr. Biber. After some discussion it was agreed that Mr. Carlisle should meet with the sub-committee this morning, and that they should make all the measurements together.

On motion of Mr. Wilhelm, Mr. Carlisle was directed to prepare a full plan of the wall according to the original plans, and to mark in colored inks the exact condition in which the wall is now found to be, also to calculate how many perches of stone the wall is short of what it ought to be. The committee then adjourned.

French Bread and rolls, Vienna Rolls Graham Bread and Rolls, English Cream Bread, Family Bread, Home-made Bread, Rye Bread, Milk Bread, Cream Buns and Muffins and Boston Brown Bread, Wednesdays and Saturdays. MARVIN & Co. 18 Fifth avenue.

Fans. Fans. Fans.

A large assortment from 5 cts. up, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

Water and Liquor Tanks, &c.

The attention of the readers of the GAZETTE is called to the card of Mr. Price Sinnott that appears in another column of this paper. Mr. Sinnott announces that he is prepared to furnish oil, water and liquor tanks of all sizes and shapes at short notice. He would recommend any one that wants a tank of any kind to give this factory a call. All work is guaranteed.

Closing out—Ladies' Chip Hats at 20 cents, worth $1.25, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

LOCAL OPTION AGAIN.

The Re-enactment of the Law Advocated by a State Temperance Convention—The Complete Enforcement from Pettisses Urged—Sessions Yesterday Afternoon and Evening—Resolutions Adopted.

A Temperance Convention was held yesterday afternoon at the Alliance rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, for the purpose of taking action looking toward the re-enactment of the local option law. It was called a State Convention, though but few delegates outside of Allegheny county were present. The assembly was called to order by Dr. Jennings, of Moon township, at whose suggestion Hon. F. R. Brunot was elected permanent President. After the delivery of an opening prayer by Rev. F. R. Wotring, of Mansfield, Pa., the following additional officers were elected: Vice Presidents—Rev. Dr. Nesbit; Joseph Wilson, of Homestead; Rev. F. R. Wotring, Rev. Dr. Easton, A. T. Moorhead, of Indiana, and H. Darwid Rodgers, of Mansfield. Secretaries—Rev. J. T. Oxtoby, of Erie county; Rev. S. M. Henderson, of Erie county; R. C. Craft and W. H. Guy, of Allegheny county. In his preliminary remarks Mr. Brunot said that he thought the repeal of the local option law premature, and held that the voters of each township ought certainly to be allowed the privilege of deciding whether or not liquor should be sold within its precincts. Dr. Jennings read a paper expressing his views concerning the particular subjects, all included under the general head of temperance, which he thought the Convention specially called upon to consider. The meeting then proceeded to business by appointing the following committees:

Committee on Business—Dr. Jennings, H. C. Brown, Thomas Lawrence, D. J. Rodgers and Rev. J. B. Waddle.

Executive Committee—Rev. Dr. Ormond, Dr. J. C. Kennedy, Rev. Mr. Shaw, Rev. J. S. McConnell, Gen. F. H. Lane and Dr. D. L. Starr.

Committee on Preparing an Address to the People—Dr. D. L. Starr, Rev. J. T. Oxtoby, Rev. S. C. Jennings, Rev. G. K. Ormond, Rev. J. S. Eastman and Rev. R. Audley Brown.

During the formation of the committees Rev. Dr. Nesbit objected to ministers composing a majority of each, and alleged that the ministry included some "dumb dogs," who were not of much account, and that the people were prone to believe from the fact that ministers were so often prominent in these matters that they assumed the control and management of them to the exclusion of laymen. Rev. Phipps was quick to resent the imputation that he thought Rev. Deens had put upon the ministry. He said that preachers never stood as barriers in the way of progress, and that they were not "dumb dogs" either. The large number present in the Convention was proof of the interest taken by them in the cause of temperance. It looked for a moment as though there would be a wordy warfare between the two gentlemen, but the matter was quieted before a stormy outbreak occurred.

On motion of Dr. Ormond the ladies of the various Temperance Societies in Allegheny county were requested to name two of their members to be added to the Executive Committee.

Dr. Jennings, from the Business Committee, submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The temporal and spiritual interests of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania would be best promoted by prohibiting the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage; and

WHEREAS, The civil power of the State emanates from the people, of whom we are a part; therefore

Resolved, That in the exercise of that power at the ballot box, and by all other lawful means we will seek to secure such legislation as will give us a local option law.

Resolved, That while we lament the existence of other evils in the Commonwealth besides the use and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, we assert that this is the greatest, being the parent of many others, and that it should be promptly removed.

Resolved, That in our choice in civil officers we will give our preference to men of temperance principles and of temperance habits, and that we earnestly invite the press everywhere to encourage and support our cause.

Resolved, That it is hereby recommended to the friends of the local option movement in every county by committees to respectfully interrogate every candidate for the Legislature next autumn as to his willingness to favor the enactment of a local option law, such as the new Constitution would sanction.

Resolved, That in the counties of the State where the voters for the late local option law were successful, that they be not satisfied in this great struggle for truth and righteousness to ascertain as far as possible the amount of intoxicating liquor sold in their respective counties during as much time before and after the operation of said law as there was during the length of time it was in force, and other facts bearing on the influence and beneficence of said law, and publish them through every possible channel.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of such a law to meet in their several wards, townships and boroughs for mutual vigilance to carry out the measures proposed and to circulate petitions to the Legislature for such a law, and to do whatever else is wise and just, to save our Commonwealth from the ruin effected by both adulterated and genuine alcoholic liquors.

Resolved, That in reliance on a righteous Providence we will persevere in our object and that the Executive Committee be requested to call another meeting at such time and place as they may think proper.

The resolutions underwent a long discussion, and after numerous emendations they were adopted. A request was made that the Convention then adjourned until evening.

Evening Session.

At eight o'clock last night the Convention re-convened in the Smithfield street M. E church, at the corner of Seventh avenue. Mr. Brunot being absent his place as presiding officer was filled by Mr. Wm. Little. The audience was a very small one, a fact which Mr. Little deprecated when he spoke of the time when the aisles and seats of this church were filled with people anxious to learn of temperance.

Dr. Starr, from the committee appointed in the afternoon to prepare an address to the people, submitted and read a very elaborate and carefully prepared paper of considerable length. It abounded with statistics, from which the writer culled the following relative to this State. In Pennsylvania there are 16,000 educational institutions of all kinds, and 23,666 dram shops, the latter being nearly 8,000 in excess of the former. The teachers of all grades number 18,783, and the employes of liquor shops 45,490, the proportion in favor of the latter being nearly as great as three to one. $8,362,725 are spent yearly for education and $65,000,000 for liquor, nine times as much for knowledge and $65 for drunkard making. In Allegheny county there are two distilleries and forty-four brewers, employing 460 persons in the manufacture of whiskey and in selling it. The address further stated that in this county there are 10,800 hopeless drunkards, of which 3,600 are females. It concluded by stating the following as the object which the Convention desires to attain. "Our proposition is to disconnect the license to manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors from all other political considerations and let it stand or fall on its own merits. Let the popular vote decide whether this State shall be a copartner in the nefarious business of making drunkards, criminals and paupers, as it certainly is, while part of the proceeds of licenses to pursue a business the legitimate and constant fruits of which are drunkards, crime and poverty. If we are convinced that the people of our State are so lost to virtue and philanthropy that they prefer drunkenness to sobriety; crime to innocency, and poverty to competency, then we are in a deplorable condition. Our principal difficulty has been to control the influence of patriots and philanthropists so as to make that influence bear directly on this subject, without effecting others. In our proposed efforts to have the local option law re-enacted we do not ask the Republican to be less a Republican, nor the Democrat less a Democrat, nor do we ask the Prohibitionist to be less a Prohibitionist, but we do say to good men and women of all parties and religious denominations that God and humanity demand our concentrated action. Our Government is founded on the principle that the majority have a right to govern, within certain restrictions, and we want to bring our concentrated influence to bear on our lawmakers to induce them to enact a law equivalent to the repealed local option law, embracing the whole State, so as to present the question to the popular vote, "Shall license to manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors be granted in our State?" It would seem that under our popular form of government nothing could be more consistent with its theory. But when we had such a law it was repealed at the demands of the liquor interests. Do we inquire why it was repealed? We point to the boom investigation of the last session of our Legislature, and ask why members of that Legislature were expelled. Our plain course of action is to demand candidates for office who "fear God and hate covetousness." Let our Republican friends say to their candidates, "We require of you a solemn pledge that you will use your vote and influence if elected to the Legislature to enact a law equivalent to the late local option law." Let our Democratic friends require the same pledge of their candidates, and our Prohibition friends will stand the same test. If any candidate fails to make the required pledge we must and ought to excise him, though he be our brother, and give our votes and influence to those who are pledged on the side of local option."

The paper was discussed by Rev. Geo. P. Hays, Dr. Ormond, Dr. Jennings, Rev. R. A. Brown, Dr. Starr, Mr. George Finley and others, succeeding which it was adopted. The Convention then adjourned.

Just Received.

Ladies' White Lace Jackets, selling at low prices, at

J. G. WILSON'S,
126 Federal street, Allegheny.

A Lady Canvasser sold in one day 2 gross of the Paris hair Crimpers. That don't look like hard times. But they do the work handsomely.

Take notice of the great display of Bread and Rolls at MARVIN'S, No. 18 Fifth avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

Criminal Court.
(*Before Judge Collier.*)

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Daniel Lafferty and Isaac Elliott, indicted for rape; previously reported, returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoners were remanded for sentence.

Commonwealth vs. Richard Savage, indicted for larceny, W. P. Price prosecutor. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Isaac Ford, indicted for larceny, E. C. Tannehill prosecutor. Defendent entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and was sentented to the Work House six months.

Frank Schloneskoski, indicted for larceny M. Gruber prosecutor. Verdict of not guilty.

J. B. Snead, charged with assault, on oath of J. W. Schowfield, *nolle pros.* entered on payment of costs by defendant.

In the case of Nathan Bradford charged with assault and battery on oath of D. Bradford, *nolle pros.* allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Gent, William McCully, William Wehrner and Thomas Lemon, indicted for the larceny of $50 from the prosecutor, Thomas Donahue. The prosecutor keeps a saloon on the South Side, and he alleges that on the night of the 6th of May the defendants were in his saloon and the door was locked, and immediately after they left he discovered that the money had been taken from the cash drawer. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

The next cass taken up was that of Wm. McCully and Wm. Wehrner, indicted for the larceny of about $75 in gold, silver and bank notes, and about $100 worth of jewelry, the property of the prosecutrix, Mrs. Crystal. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Hays, indicted for obtaining goods under false pretenses, John Peabody prosecutor. It was alleged that the defendant purchased ten barrels of buckwheat flour, representing that the flour was for the Thirty-eighth street mills; that the flour was delivered at the mills by prosecutor, and taken charge of by the defendant, and that he refused to pay for it. Jury out.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Michael Harvey, indicted for the larceny of a watch, the property of Alex. Wuronett, a *nolle pros.* was entered, it appearing that the watch was taken by defendant for safe keeping.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Thomas Burke, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Mrs. Hill, who testified that the defendant had whipped her son with a wagon whip.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Floyd Carroll, indicted for felonious assault and battery, John Peabody prosecutor, was next taken up. The parties reside at or near Turtle Creek, and it is alleged the defendant struck the prosecutor with a handybilly. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

H. B. Aldrich,	M. McSmarra,
Joseph Langen, and Herron,	Wm. McCarty, Peter Sentral,
B. F. Larkin,	Jacob Bush,
Floyd Carrol,	Frank Kramer,
M. Carey,	Cyrus Donaldson,
Lunday Montana,	Fred. Hensey,
Thomas Burk, (2)	Robert Dennison,
Frank McClintock,	John Hughes,
Thos. Lindenfeltzer,	Joseph Boner et al.,
Thos. Gribben,	Jacob Boner,
James McAllister,	Tinney Allen,
Henry West,	Ed. Currier,
Jas. Douglass,	Louis Wenkleman,

Common Pleas No. 1.
(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

In the matter of the petition and account of J. H. White, assignee of Geo. B. Hill & Co., et al., a rule was granted on all parties interested to show cause why the balance remaining in the hands of the assignee should not be paid over to himself, and he be discharged as assignee.

Common Pleas No. 2.
(*Before Judges Thos. Ewing, J. M. Kirkpatrick and J. W. F. White.*)

Chas. Beyer vs. L. Keifer. Exceptions overruled, report of master confirmed and defendant decided to pay to plaintiff $2,097.91, with interest from date, the same to be paid within thirty days. The costs were equally divided.

Orphans' Court.
(*Before Judge Hawkins.*)

The audit list was taken up in this Court and will engage the attention of the Court until the list is disposed of.

Court Brevities.

J. C. GOLDEN, Esq., the attorney whose alleged crookedness we noticed yesterday morning, waived a hearing yesterday and in default of bail his appearance at Court was committed to jail.

THE JURY in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Lafferty and Elliott indicted for rape, which retired Saturday afternoon, were out until yesterday afternoon, when they returned a verdict of guilty as to both defendents. It is stated that on the first ballot after retiring to their room the jury stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal and that the one held them until yesterday morning.

CHARLES T. BARKARY yesterday instituted proceedings in Common Pleas Court No. 1 against James Getty, Jr., to recover damages for false arrest and imprisonment. The facts in the case are well known to Allegheny days since. Getty charged Barkary with circulating obscene literature, and caused his arrest to answer the charge. Failing to give bail Barkary was committed to jail, and remained there ninety-two hours, when he was released, the Grand Jury having ignored the bill. He claims damages in the sum of $500.

SINCE the publication of charges against J. G. Golden, will in the Kreuger case another alleged irregularity has been discovered. A Mrs. Smith, of Allegheny City, was the defendant to an action for damages in the Common Pleas Court, and had employed Mr. Golden, she alleges, to attend to the case, and paid him about $30 in all, he reporting to her that he had effected a compromise. A day or two since, however, she received notice to file an affidavit of defense, or judgment, for $5,000 the full amount claimed would be taken.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions Relative to the Death of Col. Robert Anderson.

A meeting of the members of the Ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Association, was held last evening at the office of Swearingen & McCandless, Fourth avenue, to take some action relative to the death of Col. Robert Anderson, late Colonel of the Regiment.

T. Brent Swearingen was called to the chair, and Thos. Hamilton, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated, the following named gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions: Messrs. Hardtmeyer, Shukle, Abel and Swearingen.

Captains Barber and Hardtmeyer, Col. Snodgrass and Sergeant Gilmore were announced as pall bearers.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst our comrade and late commander, Colonel Robert Anderson; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Colonel Anderson this community has lost an estimable and patriotic citizen, who has in two wars shown his devotion to his country and conspicuous bearing in action.

Resolved, As comrades in arms we desire to pay our tribute to the gallant dead and express our esteem for him as a soldier and friend, always devoted and true.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect the members of the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves attend his funeral as an organization.

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy is hereby tendered the family of deceased, and that a copy of these resolutions be published in the daily papers of the city.

On motion, it was ordered that comrades appear in dark suits, with badges and white gloves, and the following order of procession was decided upon: Eighteenth Regiment Band; Company A, Duquesne Greys, Captain John S. Kennedy commanding; Company B, Ninth Reserves, Captain Becker commanding, as escort, uniformed and armed; bearers; members of the Ninth Regiment and of other veteran regiments; family and friends of deceased in carriages.

Members of the Reserves and other veterans will meet at eight o'clock this morning at Armory of Duquesne Greys, Old City Hall, and from thence march to the late residence of deceased. The remains will be taken to the cathedral and from thence to St. Mary's Cemetery.

An Establishment of Extensive and Reputable Manufacturers.

Croakers and sluggards in business are disposed to fold their hands and rest on their oars, for the reason, as they say, that Pittsburgh has lost its prestige as a business city, and that its especial manufactures have sought pastures new. While this may be the case with regard to those who pursue their business on the fogy system as practiced by their ancestors of a century ago, yet it is entirely inapplicable to an establishment possessed of the industry, energy and enterprise which characterizes the extensive manufactory of Messrs. Riter & Conley, whose office and works are located at Nos. 55 and 56 Water street, and who are builders of Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces, Rolling Mill Stocks, Iron Roofing, Oil Tanks and all kinds of Sheet Iron Work; also Copper work every of description. This firm has just been the recipient of an award, or contract, that proves the old maxim that "the early bird," &c. The contract is that of building the Benwood Iron mills, of Wheeling, West Virginia, which are to be gigantic in their structure and proportions. The factory or main building will be 300 feet by 120 feet span, the forge and puddling department 152 feet span by 272 feet in length, the whole to be supported by iron columns with iron rafters, and covered with corrugated iron. The work could have been entrusted to no abler hands than Messrs. Riter & Conley, and the proprietors can rely upon full satisfaction.

Children's Sailor Collars, new style, at J. G. Wilson's, 126 Federal street, Allegheny.

BREVITIES.

····Business does not improve much.

····Politicians are anxious for a rest.

····The St. Louis Democratic Convention will be the next blow out.

····Potato bugs are fairly swarming in the rural districts, and playing hob in general with the potatoes.

····Several fights in the neighborhood of the Point on Sunday, made things quite lively in that neighborhood.

····In Allegheny last week there were 21 deaths. Males 10 and females 11. Eleven of the decedents were under two years of age.

····Horseback riding is the latest with the young ladies, and the fever is raging. Young men, generally, object and prefer to drive.

····Thomas Joyce is charged with rescuing a prisoner from officer Mike Reilly in Strawberry alley yesterday morning. Warrant out.

····An alarm of fire from box 71 yesterday forenoon was the result of a slight fire at Kloman's furnace, corner Penn avenue and Butler street.

····Some time during Saturday night some malicious wretches entered the chicken-coop of E. McAnnich, on Mt. Washington, and killed thirty-five chickens.

····Yesterday evening a tender jumped the track at the north end of the Panhandle Railroad bridge, and trains both east and west were delayed for an hour or two.

····The freight discrimination business will be up before the Congressional Investigating Committee in Washington today. Several of our oil men are subpœned.

····Societies and organizations intending to take part in the Fourth of July demonstration would do well to hurry up on their arrangements. The time is drawing near.

····Mr. J. G. Coffin fell through a hatchway in his barn, at Leetsdale, a day or two ago, by which he sustained very serious injuries. He is doing as well as could be expected.

····A hearing has not been had yet in the case of the four men arrested for robbing cars. On account of the absence of important witnesses next Monday has been fixed for the hearing.

····A suggestion meeting for the nomination of two Select Councilmen to fill the vacancies from the Twenty-ninth ward, will be held by the Republicans in the Twenty-ninth ward school house to-night.

····All last summer Mr. Marvin, the well-known cracker man, had a supply of free ice water in front of his store on Liberty street, and it is said that he thereby broke up a saloon in that neighborhood. Cold water certainly proved conquerer in that case.

····James Cassiday is accused of stealing John Lecky's watch. Both were in the Rush House on Sunday in an intoxicated condition, and Cassiday under pretence of taking charge of Lecky, relieved him of his time keeper. There has been no hearing in the case yet.

····Officer John McCaffrey last night arrested at the Rush House Tom Dunn, a character well known in police circles, in the act of picking the pockets of a man at the Rush House. Dunn was locked up, and taken in by the same officer for having in his possession a valuable cane belonging to the same man.

····The "Governor Garland," the new Memphis and Little Rock Ark., packet, is now lying at the foot of Market street, on the Monongahela river. She is a stern wheeler, 170 feet in length, thirty-five feet beam, and when completed will not draw more than thirty inches loaded. She will begin loading this week for the Arkansas river.

····Peter McKem is charged before Alderman Salisbury on oath of Louis Vaughn with felonious assault and battery. The parties were employed at Lang, Oliver & Phillips' works, on the South Side, and getting into a quarrel, McKem, it is alleged, struck Vaughn with a bar of iron, inflicting serious injuries on him. A warrant was issued.

····About 100 men are now at work in the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, on the iron locks, &c, for the new Point Bridge. Last week teams began hauling the massive links to the southern abutment. About five tons are hauled at once, and there are 1,400 tons to go from the works to the bridge. Work on the abutments is progressing rapidly.

····At the meeting of the Temperance Alliance yesterday morning, a series of resolutions of condolence in relation to the death of Mr. Joseph H. Turner were adopted. A committee of five of which Mr. Druit is chairman, was appointed to purchase the usual supply of ice, and deliver it in a barrel in front of the Alliance Room, for the use of thirsty pedestrians, and to keep them out of saloons.

····A difficulty occurred between Nicholas Nornberger and Wm. Cummins, workmen at Anderson's steel works, some time since and the former threw a pair of large tongs at the latter, striking him on the leg and laying him up for a week or two, and disable him and prevent him from working for several days. Alderman McMaster has been consulted in the matter, and desires the presence of Nornberger at his office.

····The new First M. E. church edifice at Washington, Pa., was dedicated on Sunday by Bishop Foster and Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing. It cost $52,000. Seventeen thousand dollars were contributed, which wiped out the entire debt of the church. Among the heavy contributors were Harry Shirls, formerly of the St. Charles Hotel, of this city, who gave $2,100; U. S. Marshal Hall, $1,000; Gen. Wright, $1,000 and Samuel Haslett, $1,000.

····County Superintendent Dickson has commenced his examinations of teachers. He says that he intends to raise the standard of qualification. Last year's work he regards as but little more than an experiment. Too many persons were licensed to teach. Now he declares that he intends to decapitate one-third of the teachers who apply, and this he intends to do in all degrees of kindness. Those who are not competent he shows wherein they are deficient, and will be encouraged to render themselves better qualified, and not to be discouraged.

PERSONAL.

···City Controller Snodgrass yesterday received from two or three intimate friends a present of a very handsome and costly Knight Templar jewel—a cross suspended from a golden bar, and the cross inlaid with a cross and crown set with diamonds.

···Capt. Jacob Drury who has been a passenger conductor on the Panhandle Railroad for over twelve years, sent in his resignation to take effect Aug. 1st. The mention of his long service is evidence of his good habits, and in leaving the road he carries with him the best wishes of his associates for his future success.

···Rev. W. H. Knox, pastor of the U. P. Church, Wylie avenue, left yesterday evening on the 7:50 train, for Europe. Mr. Knox has been granted a furlough of three months by his congregation, on account of his incessant labors of the last four years, and from which respite he much needed. We hope he will return invigorated and recuperated for the good work before him.

An Hour at Hubley's—Articles of Beauty and Utility in Great Variety —A Wonderful and Useful Invention.

Before we inform our readers of the many useful articles to be had at Geo. W. Hubley's, No. 77 Federal street, Allegheny, a few words as to his rise and progress in business may not be amiss. Mr. Hubley is a pioneer, and also a veteran in his line, having begun his present business at No. 68 Federal street in the year 1849. He continued to extend his capacities and stock until 1874, when he was burned out, but with his characteristic energy he, in two months from the time of the fire, occupied a larger and more commodious building on the old site, with an augmented stock of goods. Mr. Hubley has always been on the *qui vive* to discover and introduce improved and labor-saving inventions, and to the first person west of the mountains to embark in the sale of house furnishing goods. To show his regard for the comfort and welfare of his friends and patrons we may mention that he was the first to introduce the canning of fruits. The first to introduce the refrigerator and ice-chest, the old dominion coffee-pot, the anthracite heating stove, the light patent step-ladder, the steam washer and many other articles of general utility and excellence. His primary aim in business being to subserve the interest of his patrons as to quality and quality of goods it became a maxim among buyers that anything and everything capable of use could be had at Hubley's, and what he did not have was not worth the buying or the using. And so yet, for if there be any article of ingenuity or convenience to be used in the household, the good housewife's mind instantly reverts to the well stocked emporium of Hubley, as the place most likely at which to secure that which is desired. In this connection we must not omit mention of a genuine home comfort and luxury just secured by him, and which is called "Fowler's Patent Fly Fan," which affords complete protection against the annoyance of flies, and may be used efficiently in the office, the sick room, the dining room, or any other place desired to be rid of the fly nuisance. The machine is light, neat, ornamental, is wound up like a clock, is simple in construction and a perfect automatic, self-acting substitute for the fly brush, and so cheap that every family can afford one. Call at Geo. W. Hubley's, No. 77 Federal street, and see this wonderful machine in operation.

Monongahela House.

The reputation of the Monongahela House of this city is world-wide, its proprietor, Mr. J. McDonald Croman, having no superior as a manager and caterer. As clearly indicative of the man, the rates have been reduced to accord with general reduction, making it the cheapest, as it ever has been the best hotel in the city. The conveniences, comforts and pleasure attending a sojourn at this hotel are unsurpassed, either in the old world or the new. The traveling public are invited to try the good fare and reduced fees of this popular house.

How is This?

Ladies unredeemed solid gold watches $15, $16, $17 and $18. Extra fine from $20 to $25, warranted. If you don't believe it, come and see at E. DeRoy's Loan Office, 153 and 155 Smithfield street, GAZETTE building. Cut this out.

W. J. Franco

has better Teas for 50 cents than any other competing House at No. 4 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Water Works Question Discussed —Councils Asked to Hurry Up the New Works—Wood Street and Fifth Avenue.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Executive Committee reported the election of H. Grattan Murphy as Superintendent.

The Special Committee on Wire Gauge reported progress, and the committee was continued.

Mr. Kirk presented the following paper:

Another narrow escape from the calamity of a water famine by the breaking of one of the old engines in the Pittsburgh water works last week, reminds us of the constant danger hanging over the trade and business men of Pittsburgh from the impure, insufficient and uncertain supply of water now furnished to the citizens of Pittsburgh.

At the time the present water works were built the point at which the water is taken from the river was then outside and above all sources of unhealthy impurities. But now both shores of the Allegheny river for miles above the point at which our drinking water is taken out, are lined, we may say, by thousands of sources of disgusting impurities, among which we may mention many miles of hard paved streets, where the droppings of thousands of horses are daily washed into the river. The products of thousands of water closets, wash houses, bath tubs, tanneries, oil refineries, slaughter houses, &c., &c. These combine to pour in a stream of unhealthy ingredients that would condemn the use of the water for any family purpose.

When we take into consideration the fact that these sources of disease are annually increasing very rapidly, and the increased clearing of land on the headwaters of the Allegheny annually increasing the evaporation from the land, and, of course, leaving less water to come down. What with the quantities of the above impurities and the reduced supply of river water to mix with them a quality of drinking water will soon be supplied to the citizens of Pittsburgh (if not so already) the very thought of the disgusting ingredients of which is repulsive; and if we this summer escape the ravages of some deadly epidemic, caused by the use of impure water, we will have more reason to thank the Giver of all Good than the wisdom of the managers of our city affairs.

2d. The present supply is insufficient. Many taxpayers in the rural districts complain that they are taxed for water but cannot get a drop from our water works because the present machinery cannot supply it. This is a gross injustice to rural districts.

3d. Our present supply is uncertain. When it is merely mentioned that some parts of the present machinery have been in constant service near forty years, still night, would it surprise any one acquainted with such machinery to hear any day that some crank or bolt had suddenly broken and a whole engine was broken beyond repairs. Again, suppose that a fire should break out at that critical time, and the scenes of 1845 be repeated in our city—and 30 to 50 acres be burned over—not to speak of the private loss, the city's loss in uncollectable taxes in the burned district would go a great way towards finishing our new water works.

In view of the unhealthy water we may soon expect to be furnished with during the warm months, the gross injustice to many citizens, and the great danger from fire, we would therefore recommend that the masterly inactivity policy be abandoned and means adopted to put the new works in operation as soon as possible.

The paper was read and filed and a resolution adopted asking City Councils to take action in the matter.

Joseph D. Weeks, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board caused by the resignation of Mr. Young.

Mr. Gregg offered a resolution that the City Councils be requested to take immediate action in the matter of repairing Wood street and Fifth avenue. Adopted.

Adjourned.

Which Shall I Take?

This is often a serious question with the invalid. He finds the market flooded with proprietary medicines, scores of which are recommended as certain cures for his peculiar ailment. He reads the papers, circulars, and almanacs, and finds each sustained by plausible arguments setting forth its virtues and specific action. The recommendations are as strong for one as for another. The cures claimed to have been wrought by one are as wonderful as those claimed to have been wrought by another. In his perplexity and doubt, the sufferer is sometimes led to reject all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of things is one that cannot be remedied. In a land where all are free, the good—the truly valuable—must come into competition with the worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is *advertising*. In such a case, perhaps the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it claims to be, is to try it. The "test of a pudding is the eating of it." "Prove all things, and hold fast that which is good," is the apostolic injunction. There may, however, be a stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. A due regard to this may save a vast amount of experimenting and a useless outlay of money. As presumptive evidence in favor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, the Proprietor desires to say that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a particle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Prescription. This consideration alone ought certainly to rank them high above the vile compounds saturated with alcohol, such as Jamaica rum, sour beer, &c., which are everywhere offered for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength, and their virtues can never be impaired by age. They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their appropriate seasons, and when they are dish with medicinal properties. In support of these claims, the following